

THE AMERICAN

JOURNAL OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, THE ARTS, AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

VOL. XI.—NO 295.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1886.

PRICE, 6 CENTS

THE AMERICAN

A NATIONAL JOURNAL.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY, ON EACH SATURDAY.

THE AMERICAN COMPANY, LIMITED, PROPRIETORS.
WHARTON BARKER, President.
HOWARD M. JENKINS, Sec. and Treas.

ROBERT ELLIS THOMPSON, Chief Editorial Contributor.

Business and Editorial Offices:
No. 921 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER:

	PAGE
REVIEW OF THE WEEK,	371
EDITORIALS:	
The Great Strike,	374
"Unexpected Strength,"	374
SPECIAL ARTICLES:	
Easter in St. Petersburg,	374
The Peril of English Ocean Ships,	376
POETRY:	
The Binnacle Compass,	376
SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE:	
The Holman Hunt Exhibition in London,	376
REVIEWS:	
Lang's "Letters to Dead Authors,"	377
"Lorenz Alma-Tadema," by Ebers,	377
The Works of Thomas Middleton,	378
"César Birotteau,"	378
Briefer Notices,	378
AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS,	378
ART:	
The Management of the Academy Schools,	379
Notes,	379
SCIENCE NOTES,	380
EDUCATION A NATIONAL CONCERN,	381
FREE TRADE IN THE COLLEGES,	382
PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED,	382
DRIFT,	382

*.*The offices of THE AMERICAN have been removed from No. 719 Chestnut Street to No. 921 Arch Street.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND ADVERTISING.

Subscription, \$3.00 per annum. Subscribers must notify us when they wish to discontinue.

Advertising rates for short or long time furnished on application.

Specimen copies sent upon application.

A copy will be sent free to each advertiser during the continuance of his advertisement.

CHECKS, POSTAL ORDERS, ETC., should be drawn to order of HOWARD M. JENKINS, TREASURER.

*.*Address through post-office: "THE AMERICAN, Box 924, Philadelphia."

*.*THE AMERICAN is on sale every Saturday morning at the following stands: Central News Company, Fifth and Library Streets; Herald News Stand, Ledger Building; Continental Hotel News Stand, Ninth and Chestnut Streets; and F. A. Cullen, No. 107 South Broad Street.

A BIG OFFER. TO INTRODUCE
them, we will GIVE AWAY 1,000 Self-Operating Washing Machines. If you want one send us your name, P. O. and express office at once. THE NATIONAL CO. 23 Dey St., N. Y.

WANTED.—AN ACTIVE MAN OR
Woman in every county to sell our goods. Salary \$75. per Month and Expenses. Canvassing outfit and Particulars FREE. STANDARD SILVER-WARE CO., Boston, Massachusetts.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PROTECTION

TO HOME INDUSTRY.

FOUR LECTURES DELIVERED IN HARVARD UNIVERSITY, JANUARY, 1885.

By ROBERT ELLIS THOMPSON, M. A.
PROFESSOR IN THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

OCTAVO, CLOTH, PRICE \$1.00.

*.*For sale by all booksellers; or will be sent by the publishers, by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price.

D. APPLETON & CO., New York.

FURNITURE.

AMOS HILLBORN & CO.,

DEALERS IN

FURNITURE, BEDDING,

AND

DECORATIVE UPHOLSTERY.

NO. 1027 MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE,

ABINGTON, NEAR JENKINTOWN, NORTH
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,

VERY DESIRABLE SITES FOR SUBURBAN HOMES.

A Plot of 14.6 acres is divided into seven lots, (sizes 1 to 5¼ acres), or will be sold entire, if immediately negotiated for. Land high, drainage complete, fine view of surrounding country.

Access to the city, daily, from Abington, by 24 trains; (from Jenkintown, by 44 trains.) Apply to (owner), Howard M. Jenkins, 921 Arch St., City, or address, through post office, Box 924.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

BARKER BROS. & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

125 South Fourth Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Execute orders for Stocks, Bonds, allow Interest on Deposits, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage Business.

MIRRORS, ETC.



MCCLEES.

SPLENDID BRIDAL PRESENTS, ENGRAVINGS, COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS.

NO. 1417 CHESTNUT STREET,
(Above Broad.)

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

POLITICAL LECTURES

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF

PENNSYLVANIA CLUB, OF PHILADELPHIA

Tuesday Evening, April 6th, at 8,

HON. JULIUS C. BURROWS, of Michigan,
Subject, "The Sanctity of the Ballot-Box."

ADMISSION, 25c.; RESERVED SEATS, 50c.

Tickets for sale at Blasius & Sons, 1119 Chestnut.

TRUST COMPANIES.

The Provident

LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, No. 409 CHESTNUT STREET.

Incorporated 3d month, 22d, 1865. Charter perpetual.
Capital, \$1,000,000. Assets, \$15,621,530.63.

INSURES LIVES, GRANTS ANNUITIES, RECEIVES MONEY ON DEPOSIT returnable on demand, for which interest is allowed, and is empowered by law to act as EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, TRUSTEE, GUARDIAN, ASSIGNEE, COMMITTEE, RECEIVER, AGENT, &c., for the faithful performance of which its capital and surplus fund furnish ample security.

ALL TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS ARE KEPT SEPARATE AND APART from the assets of the Company.

The incomes of parties residing abroad carefully collected and duly remitted.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.

T. WISTAR BROWN, Vice-President.

ASA S. WING, Vice-President and Actuary.

JOSEPH ASHBROOK, Manager of Insurance Dep't.

J. ROBERTS FOULKE, Trust Officer.

DIRECTORS:

Sam'l R. Shipley, Phila. Israel Morris, Phila.

T. Wistar Brown, Phila. Chas. Hartshorne, Phila.

Richard Cadbury, Phila. Wm. Gummere, Phila.

Henry Haines, Phila. Frederic Collins, Phila.

Joshua H. Morris, Phila. Philip C. Garrett, Phila.

Richard Wood, Phila. Murray Shipley, Cincinnati.

William Hacker, Phila. J. M. Albertson, Norristown.

Asa S. Wing, Philadelphia.

EDUCATION.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

I. Department of Arts. II. Towne Scientific School. III. Wharton School of Finance and Economy. IV. Course in Philosophy. V. Course in Music. VI. Medical School. VII. Dental School. VIII. Veterinary School. IX. Law School. X. Biological School. XI. Department of Philosophy.

REV. JESSE Y. BURK, Secretary,
University of Pennsylvania.
West Philadelphia, Penna.

MANUFACTURERS.

Pennsylvania Steel Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

STEEL RAILS,

RAILWAY FROGS, CROSSINGS AND SWITCHES.

BILLETS, SLABS AND FORGINGS OF OPEN-
HEARTH AND BESSEMER STEEL.

WORKS AT STEELTON, DAUPHIN CO., PA

OFFICE, 208 S. 4TH ST., PHILADELPHIA.

SHOEMAKERS.

Kunkel & Griffiths,

(Successors to Waldo M. Clafin.)

MAKERS OF SHOES AS SUGGESTED BY PROF. MEYER,

NOS. 11 AND 13 NORTH NINTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD IN A REFINED
German Family at Leipsic
Germany. Excellent opportunity for parents wishing
to have their children educated in Europe. For parti-
culars address BERNHARD GERHARD, 53 Arndtstrasse,
Leipsic, Germany, or W. P. GERHARD, 6 Astor Place,
New York City.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS, WRAPS AND FURS.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER
THE BEST PLACE TO BUY
DRY GOODS
STORES:
Eighth and Market, Eighth and Filbert,
PHILADELPHIA.

CONTRIBUTORS TO THE AMERICAN.

Among those who have recently contributed to THE AMERICAN are:

Theodore Child, Paris.
William H. Hayne, Augusta, Ga.
John B. Tabb, St. Charles College, Md.
W. M. Davis, Harvard Univ.
John V. Sears, Phila.
Joseph Jastrow, Johns Hopkins Univ.
D. O. Kellogg, Vineland, N. J.
Edwin R. Champlin, Westerly, R. I.
P. B. Peabody, Faribault, Minn.
W. P. Holcomb, Johns Hopkins Univ.
Samuel Williams Cooper, Phila.
Dr. Henry Hartshorne, Phila.
W. N. Lockington, Phila.

Prof. Edward J. James, Univ. of Penna.
Mrs. Eliz. Robins Pennell, London.
Prof. J. T. Rothrock, Univ. of Penna.
Cyrus Adler, Johns Hopkins Univ.
Principal Leslie W. Miller, Penna. Museum Art
Schools.
Prof. Isaac Sharpless, Haverford College.
John Leyland, London.
Mrs. Ellen Olney Kirk.
J. G. Rosengarten, Phila.
Richard E. Burton, Johns Hopkins Univ.
Miss Elizabeth McCall, Bryn Mawr College.
E. P. Cheyney, Univ. of Penna.
Herbert Welsh, Phila.



FORGET-ME-NOT.

VICK'S
FLORAL GUIDE,

Not simply a dry Catalogue, but a work of nearly 200 pages,
colored plates, 1,000 Illustrations, with descriptions of the
best Flowers and Vegetables, prices of



SEEDS AND PLANTS,

and how to get and grow them. Printed in English and German. Price
only 10 cents, which may be deducted from the first order.

BUY ONLY VICK'S SEEDS, AT HEADQUARTERS.

JAMES VICK, SEEDSMAN, Rochester, N. Y.

Remington Standard Type-Writer.

WHY EXPEND TWICE THE NECESSARY TIME AND ENERGY IN
WRITING?

Used and endorsed by leading professional and business
men the world over.

Enables one to write two or three times as fast as with
the pen.

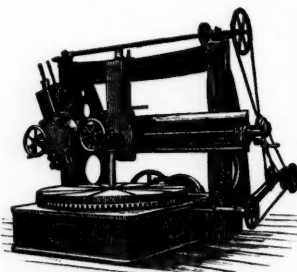
IS AN AID TO COMPOSITION.

64 Page Pamphlet Mailed Free.

Correspondence Solicite



WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT, SOLE AGENTS,
715 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.



WILLIAM SELLERS & CO.

Engineers, and Manufacturers of
Machine Tools.

PHILADELPHIA.

SHOEMAKERS.

JOHN PARKER, JR., & CO.

20 SOUTH EIGHTH ST. (NEAR CHESTNUT.)

LADIES' SHOES.

Fine and Medium Grades. Ready made or to meas-
ure. Hand-made shoes we call by their right name.
Only Agents for EDWIN C. BURT & Co.'s Fine
Shoes For Ladies and Children.

20 SOUTH EIGHTH ST., PHILA.



21 and 23 S. Sixth Street, and S. E. Cor. of Del-
aware Avenue and Arch Street, Phila.

FOUNDED 1784.

EVERYTHING of the best for the Farm, Garden or
Country Seat. Over 1500 acres under cultivation
growing Landreth's Garden Seeds. Landreth's Rural
Register and Almanac for 1885, with catalogue of seeds
and directions for culture, in English and German
for teall applicants.

THE AMERICAN.

VOL. XI.—NO 295.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1886.

PRICE, 6 CENTS

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE sudden and dangerous illness of Secretary Manning has caused much anxiety in Government circles, and seems to make it impossible for him to continue in the Treasury. This intelligence causes very great regret. Of all Mr. Cleveland's constitutional advisers Mr. Manning and Mr. Lamar have given the greatest satisfaction to the country. Neither of them roused great expectations by their previous record. Mr. Manning's activity as a political manager in New York caused the public to regard his appointment to the most responsible place in the new government with distrust. It was very confidently alleged in some quarters that the selection was merely temporary, and that he was keeping the place warm for a more capable man. In others it was said that the appointment was purely political, and that Mr. Manning was in the cabinet for the purpose of repressing the presidential ambitions of others of its members. As time passed, both these estimates were discovered to be fallacious. It was seen that Mr. Manning was a competent head of the Treasury, who did credit to Mr. Cleveland's sagacity, and that it would be difficult to replace him from the number of Democratic aspirants to a cabinet place. And now that his retirement seems to be made necessary by the serious nature of his illness, the country will look with anxiety to ascertain who is to take his place. Mr. Cleveland may very easily "go farther and fare worse." We have not always been in agreement with Mr. Manning, although we do assent to the main feature of his fiscal policy and think that Protectionists generally have shown much unwisdom and excessive timidity in rejecting it. We refer of course to his plan to reduce the Tariff to a system of specific duties. And we have learned to respect the caution and solidity of judgment which has characterized his practical administration, while we think his handling of the surplus has shown an excessive timidity on his part.

MR. EDMUNDS has secured a great victory for the sound interpretation of the relations of the Senate to the executive departments. After the longest and most exciting debate of the session, the Senate has adopted his report on the refusal of Mr. Garland to communicate the papers in the case of the removal of a district-attorney in Alabama. It was very confidently expected that some at least of the three resolutions would not pass the Senate. Mr. Mitchell, of Oregon, who did speak on them before our paper reached our readers last week, very significantly declined to commit himself as refusing to confirm nominations made where papers had been refused. Mr. Cameron, of this State, did not vote. It was even alleged that Mr. Blaine was working with his friends to secure the rejection of the report as a blow to Mr. Edmunds's prospects of reelection. But the Republican Senators generally stood up to the line, except in the resolution against confirmation where papers were refused, which was passed by a vote of only 30 to 29. Messrs. Riddleberger, Van Wyck and Mitchell (of Oregon) voted on this with the Democrats. The other resolutions got majorities of from 6 to 8, and that which declares against the removal of Union soldiers was supported by every vote but that of Mr. Morgan, of Alabama.

THE concluding speeches of the debate were made by Mr. Voorhees on the Democratic side and by Messrs. Logan, Harrison and Ingalls on the Republican side. Mr. Harrison made what the reporters describe as "one of the most effective speeches delivered in the entire debate." He met Mr. Voorhees' charge that the object of the report was to keep Republicans in office and Democrats out by the reply that there was not a Democratic Senator who did not know that this was not the object, and that there was evi-

dence that many of them assented at heart to the principles of the report, although they would all vote against it. He enumerated some of the scandalous removals and still more scandalous appointments made by this Administration, and called attention to the fact that under Mr. Cleveland three hundred and sixty-one soldiers and eleven soldiers' widows had been turned out of office in Indiana alone, while ninety soldiers and one soldier's widow had come in. He charged, on the authority of a Grand Army report prepared by a Democrat, that 40 per cent. of the removals from office had been of Union soldiers.

Mr. Ingalls took up the subject in his characteristic slashing Western way, but rather hurt than helped his case by onslaughts on Mr. Cleveland and his ex-Republican supporters. Mr. Ingalls would be a much more effective Senator if he would focus his light and energy on the exact topic before the Senate. His excursive oratory would be more in place in the House.

THE Senate intends to clear the docket of nominations with all possible rapidity, after placing before the country this statement of the principles on which it intends to act. By rejection or approval it will dispose of the executive business its committees are ready to report upon, and will be ready for the annual appropriation bills before the House is likely to send them up. Where the head of a Department takes Mr. Manning's course of avowing that removals have been made for political reasons simply, there will be no delay in confirming appointments. Some nominations cause it trouble. The case of Mr. Goode of Virginia, nominated as Solicitor-General, has necessitated a prolonged investigation into the methods by which he was "elected" to the House from a Virginia district some years ago, and the Senate's committee on the judiciary has given him every opportunity to meet and refute the grave charges brought against him in that connection. Even now it is not ready to report, although it is believed that the evidence justifies a negative recommendation.

BILLS to increase the army, and to admit Washington Territory as a State, with the addition of the Pan-Handle of Idaho, which belongs to it geographically, are before the Senate. Mr. Frye has brought in a bill to give American steamships carrying the mails on the ocean all that the government receives for that service, minus the amount it pays to foreign vessels for the same service. This goes much farther than the House Post-Office appropriation bill, which gives no more than the sum received for the mails actually carried on American vessels, after deducting the land postage. The Senate, as the House will discover, is in a much better position for insisting on its own ideas with regard to appropriation bills. It is not a Republican but a Democratic administration which is to suffer if the bills fail to pass with promptness, or if appropriations are inadequate. The saddle is on the other horse at present.

THE silver debate proceeds in the House, and the same good judgment characterizes the advocates of the suspension of silver coinage. Thus far no gold monometallist has been heard from, although that was the favorite line of attack ten years ago. Nor are we any longer told that governments can do nothing to affect the price of gold or silver,—that their value is determined by causes quite apart from the demand which governments create for them by coinage. Two of the best speeches in advocacy of suspension have been made by Mr. I. N. Evans of this State, and by Mr. Long of Massachusetts. Mr. Long retorted upon the silver coinage people that they were the only monometallists in the controversy, since they persisted in a policy which would drive out gold and reduce us to a single silver standard. Even Mr.

Bland is not confident that the House will vote for free coinage of silver, and interprets its readiness to discuss the proposition as we did last week.

MR. MORRISON'S third abortive tariff reduction bill having perished, the scheme now is to use Mr. Hewitt's "administrative bill" as a basis, and to load upon it a few reductions and removals of duty,—notably upon wool. The details proposed by Mr. Hewitt are in several respects not only not objectionable, but desirable, while the Morrison additions are as bad as can be. They are not made upon principle, because if it be right to put wool on the free list, it would be just as right to put numerous other articles there;—but they are made simply to show that the Free Trade members of the House are able to accomplish something. Perhaps, however, that will not be shown, when it comes to a vote.

Mr. Hewitt ought to object, as report says he does, to the absurd and indefensible encumbering of his measure. We presume he does not wish to see that important and useful measure endangered by such a burden. Mr. Carlisle, however, agrees with Mr. Morrison that something must be done, and would like to try "free food and clothing" as a bait for votes. There is no surer mark of a demagogic attitude towards the Tariff than clap-trap of this kind. In England some twenty years ago the cry was for "a free breakfast-table," but Mr. Gladstone very properly refused to accept any such principles of Tariff reform. The English revenue is raised very largely by duties on articles which Mr. Carlisle would admit free of duty. "Free food" would mean the transfer of New England as a food market from the Western to the Canadian farmer. "Free clothing" would mean a fatal check to the growth of cotton manufacturing in the South, and a farther prostration of the worsted and woolen industries of the Eastern and Middle States. It is significant of the effect produced at Washington by the firm and steady attitude of the iron manufacturers and workers, that we hear no more of any suggestion of reducing rates on either iron or iron ore, and it is to be regretted that the woolen manufacturers have given some signs of a much less wise and consistent attitude in regard to the wool duty.

Of the victory won last Monday by the friends of the Blair bill in the House we have spoken more at large elsewhere. Its enemies confidently expected that Mr. Willis and its other friends would fail to secure a majority in the House against its reference, and they worked the notion of "courtesy due to the regular committees" to the utmost. The *Boston Advertiser* well suggested that a vote for such reference might be cast by many who would support the bill on its final passage. We trust that some of the Northern Republicans who now have voted adversely will so far come to themselves as to give it their votes when it comes back to the House. But we think that men like Mr. Long and Mr. Dingley showed their wisdom in helping it at this juncture.

THE commission on commerce with Central and South America support the bill for a congress of American republics by facts and figures drawn from their investigation of our commerce with our neighbors. They say that south of us is a population of 40,000,000, (we should have said 35,000,000), of whom at least 8,000,000 are undeveloped aborigines. They estimate the commerce at \$20 a head, about balanced between exports and imports. Official figures seem to show that the exports generally exceed the imports. Our own purchases of them are very large; our sales little more than half as great. All that we manage to export to them is carried in American bottoms; the greater part of what we import is brought us in British ships. We buy heavily of coffee, hides and other merchandise, and pay them the balance in money. This money they then expend in the purchase of all sorts of English and French manufactures, not because they prefer these, but because these are the only goods of the kind to which they have access. We buy 30 per cent. of their exports, and we sell them 6 per cent. of their imports.

But the inference from these facts is not that we need a con-

tinental American Congress, but that we need ships. Let Congress enact Cromwell's restriction on imports, which confines the ships of each country to the products of that country, and we will have plenty of profitable trade with our southward neighbors.

OUR State Department, on behalf of the nation, has been taking a lesson on the meaning of the "most favored nation" clause in our commercial treaties. The recent legislation to foster American commerce by removing the burdens which had lain upon American shipping, made the offer to Canada, Mexico and Central America of a reduction of the tonnage-tax, on condition of their making a reciprocal concession to us. Thereupon Portugal made an application for a similar concession under the "most favored nation" clause, and Mr. Bayard conceded the claim. Then Belgium, Denmark and Germany made similar applications, and Mr. Bayard took fright, it seems, at the magnitude of the concessions in which he had engaged, and with the concurrence of Mr. Manning and Mr. Garland put another sense upon the law. He now took the view that the concessions were geographical, not national, in their character, and that no country outside the area indicated was entitled to claim them. It was unfortunate, however, that Congress did not adopt a geographical description of the area to be favored. On the contrary, it said "Canada, Mexico and Central America"—political rather than geographical designations. This has laid us open to the lecture on good faith in the observance of treaties which Germany administers in a recent letter to the State Department. Herr Alvensleben writes:

Such a line of argument is a most unusual one, and calculated to render the most favored nation clause wholly illusory. On the same ground it would be quite possible to justify, for instance, a privilege granted exclusively to the South America States, then one granted also to certain of the nearer European nations, so that, finally, under certain circumstances, always on the pretext that the measure was one of a purely geographical character, Germany alone, among all the nations that maintain commercial relations with America, notwithstanding the most favored nation right granted to that country by treaty, might be excluded from the benefits of the acts. Germany is entitled to the reduction of the tax in favor of vessels sailing from Germany to the United States, especially since, according to the constitution of the Empire, no tonnage tax is collected in Germany from foreign vessels; that is to say, no tonnage tax of the character of American tonnage taxes in the sense of Section 8, Article I., of the American Constitution, viz.: those designed to pay the debt of the Government and to pay the expenses of the common defence and general welfare.

This seems to us to be sound sense, and to be exactly in the line of what Mr. Cleveland wrote in his annual message of the danger attending reciprocity treaties. It is not to be wondered that the State Department is drawn in two directions. On the one side is the evident intention of Congress to make an exception in favor of our near American neighbors; on the other, the plain sense of our treaties with other countries, which forbids such exceptions.

THE report of the Civil Service Commissioners contains the usual eulogy of that happy contrivance, competitive examinations, as a means to throw public office open to all American citizens, and to put an end to the spoils system. Some of our contemporaries wonder how the enemies of the Pendleton Law in Congress felt on reading it. We presume they did as does the average man with political literature he does not like—they did not read it at all. The number of people who actually give any attention to what is said against the opinions they hold, is very limited. And perhaps there is some excuse for the average Congressman who does not read the report. He is on the spot, and he knows how the law is worked. He knows that Mr. Black publicly avows his success in securing the appointment of seventy-two Democrats and no Republicans to clerkships in the Pension Bureau under the rules laid down by the Commission. Mr. Eaton tells us that this piece of smart management "is a fair specimen of what may be done in all parts of the service at Washington." All that is necessary is a slight change in the mode of certifying the successful candidates to the head of the department or the bureau,—

such a change as was made by the Commission in favor of the Pension Bureau and the State Department. With that change opportunities can be confined to one party under competitive examinations, just as completely as under the system which prevailed before the Pendleton Law was passed.

We said long ago that the competitive examinations would soon be made useless by some clever evasion on the part of the politicians. Mr. Black's management fully confirms that foresight.

MR. BLACK is not quite so clever in the matter of substantiating his charge against his Republican predecessor, Mr. Dudley—whom Mr. Eaton, by the way, praises for his fidelity to the spirit of the Pendleton Law. Thus far he has failed entirely to furnish cases in which pensions were improperly granted, or granted for political reasons. One at least of the cases he alleges was that of a Democrat. Others have called forth emphatic protests from Democrats who are cognizant of the merits of the men who have been thus held up to public scorn as receiving money they are not entitled to. The committee should ask why the new Commissioner does not strike from the pension roll the name of Col. Black of Illinois, who, on the ground of being incapacitated for any kind of work, draws the highest pension in the service, while he is at the same time drawing a good salary in the bureau itself at Washington, and trying to earn it by abusing better men than himself.

THE government has actually brought suit at Columbus, Ohio, before Judge Baxter, against the Bell Telephone Company and other proprietors of telephone patents, requiring them to show why all such patents should not be declared void, and the invention thrown open to public use. Judge Baxter has the reputation of dealing with such cases with promptness, and we shall watch the effects of his decision—if it be unfavorable to the Bell Company—with great interest. It will afford the means to measure how much of the criticism of Mr. Garland has been in good faith, and how much has been inspired by the agents of a great monopoly.

On the other hand the congressional investigation into the misdeeds of the Pan-Electric Company drags its slow length along, and newspapers which cannot find space to report with any adequacy the doings of the national legislature, give us column after column of what Mr. Rogers, Mr. Young, and other coparceners in the concern have to tell of its unsavory doings. Hardly anything has been added to the materials already before the public for an estimate of the character of the business. Its nature was known from the start. We have no doubt it was necessary for the committee to go into all their details, and Mr. Ranney of Massachusetts has made an honorable record by the searching thoroughness of his examination of the witnesses. But it is neither necessary nor desirable to make such exposures the staple of newspaper reading.

COLUMBUS nearly equals Washington at present in the kind of interest which attaches to the exposure of political rascality. The House Committee to investigate the election frauds in Cincinnati has made that iniquity visible to every eye by photographing the election returns. On the overwhelming evidence thus presented, the House has seated the colored representative, who was the remaining victim of altered election returns. It now remains to be seen how the Senate Committee will deal with the same evidence. Upon their decision depends the political complexion of the Senate, and the reform of the exceedingly loose election laws of the state.

The Committee to investigate the circumstances attending the election of Senator Payne have obtained a great deal of evidence, which points very directly to the Democratic representatives who were bought to desert Mr. Pendleton and adhere to Mr. Payne. But so far no Jaehne has made a clean breast of it, and admitted the reception of a bribe.

WE are pleased to see that several of the leading newspapers of the South condemn the massacre of the colored people in the court house at Carrollton, Miss., in forms which indicate a proper abhorrence of the crime, and a hearty repudiation of the excuses made for it. Perhaps they found this the easier as there is no immediate political issue. But they may rest assured that no community which tolerates a lawless spirit in its politics will escape the consequences in its ordinary life. These black men were shot down at Carrollton because black men and white Republicans were killed with impunity in other towns of that State. And very soon the line will not be drawn at either color or politics,—indeed already is not drawn there. Through the South generally there is a readiness to take human life on the smallest provocation, which may be traced to the measures by which the Republican vote of those States was repressed.

The governor of Mississippi has refused to interfere in the matter, on the ground that the negroes—who hurt nobody—were the aggressors. He seems to expect the American people to accept the old plea that the lamb attacked the wolf and was eaten for its pains. And to our world-wide disgrace we have tied the nation's hands by colonial restrictions which forbid its interference for the protection of its own citizens.

THE English situation has developed one definite feature: the resignations of Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Trevelyan, who have been succeeded by Mr. James Stansfield, (President of the Local Government Board), and the Earl of Dalhousie, (Secretary for Scotland). Now that so much has happened, the question is how much it really amounts to? Can Mr. Chamberlain take away from Mr. Gladstone any considerable number of members? Will Lord Hartington be more inclined to join Mr. Gladstone now that Chamberlain, whom he dislikes, has left? The Tories, it is said, calculate that sixty Whigs and forty Radicals will desert, and this, if they voted with the Tories, would wreck the Government, though it would not if they only abstained. But who can vouch for the estimate, until put to the test? It was reported and is now denied that Mr. Bright had come to regard Mr. Gladstone's Irish proposals with favor. It does not matter much practically what view Mr. Bright takes. The suggestion made in Birmingham to retire him in favor of a younger man marks his constituency's estimate of his present weight. Mr. Bright is a man of the past. He sees many of the problems of to-day with the eyes of a statesman of the Corn Law agitation period.

Mr. Gladstone, whose health has been weak and caused great anxiety to his friends, will lay his Home Rule proposal before Parliament on the 8th of April. He will not bring in his proposal to expropriate the Irish landlords until a week later. This is following the reverse course to that which was announced at first. Many Liberals wish to throw the land purchase proposal over, and to carry Home Rule by itself, leaving the Irish Parliament to deal with the land question under restrictions imposed in the act which creates it. They regard the proposals as meant to conciliate opposition, and think it folly to wreck the ministry by standing by it if it is likely to prove a source of weakness. But others take the ground that this is a question of guarding rights which would be sacrificed if the Irish Parliament's hands were left free.

THE great strikes and shocking riots in Belgium, which continued for several days, but are now over, seem to be the outcome of a vicious economic policy. Forty years ago Belgium set herself to develop her own industries by a protective tariff, which did great service to the country. Of late, she has reversed her policy, reduced her duties, and set herself to fight England for the markets of the world. The result has been a great depression of wages in Belgium, and a depression of the condition of the laboring classes which has brought them to desperate resolves and measures. There is no chance for any country to undersell England in manufactures except at the expense of misery to her working people.

THE GREAT STRIKE.

THE strike of the Knights of Labor on the railroads of the Southwest has ended more happily than it began. There is a general disposition of the public to sympathize with the demands of labor upon the great corporations for better remuneration and more favorable conditions of work. In the face of the proof that some corporations are never more inconsiderate than in their dealings with their men there is a break down of the old prejudice against united action on the part of the men. We hear far fewer homilies from the newspapers on the great truths that combination cannot affect the rate of wages, and that combined action by the workingmen is an invasion of the rights of capital or of society! In a word the social sanity is increasing in this matter.

It is therefore the more unfortunate that just at this turn of affairs a strike like this has occurred. We do not deny the moral right of the trades unionists to refuse to work with those who are not in the union, nor their moral right to refuse to work for employers who discharge men for belonging to the union. But when the workmen on every line of railroad running into St. Louis cease to work because one unionist is dismissed for another reason than his membership in the union, this seems as wanton and tyrannical an exercise of power as any that a corporation is capable of.

The national organization whose members struck in this case had given no assent to the strike. From first to last the national executive of the Knights of Labor characterized the strike as hasty and unreasonable. As we have known for years past, Mr. Powderly, the Master Workman of the order, regards strikes with disfavor. He threw himself into the organization and extension of the order with the hope of creating an organ of labor opinion, which should supersede the old trades' unions, and make strikes with their concomitant disturbances impossible and needless. He has the strongest faith in the power first of arbitration and then of peaceful pressure to secure all that the workingman has a right to ask. And his labors in this case to bring the strike to an end have been successful, because his attitude brought to his support the public opinion of the country.

Why did he fail to prevent the strike, or to prevent its continuance for so many weeks? The explanation seems to be found in defects in the structure of the organization. It has been built up in haste. It has accepted great bodies of people into its membership, without securing any proper attention to the orders of the central authority. By multitudes it has been accepted simply as a national trades union of all the trades instead of one, and as possessing no other weapon than the trades unions possessed. Its future history is not doubtful. Either it will consolidate its authority so as to make the orders of the central authority obeyed or it will go to pieces.

Of the two chief difficulties encountered by the order the first is that it cannot bind its membership by any oath or pledge of absolute obedience. The instant it does that, it closes its ranks to all conscientious Catholics, and without them it can accomplish nothing. The Catholic church casts out of its communion all who bind themselves by oath or pledge to surrender their consciences into the hands of the heads of a voluntary association. With that bond of unity the order must dispense. The second is the want of homogeneity in the working classes themselves. America is a big place, and the laboring people like every other have local character. These railroad men of the Southwest evidently are of a temper very different from those of the North and West. The same differences under the laborers of the Pacific from the Atlantic coast. To bind men of such different ideals and interests into a great national labor league is a task apparently beyond human power. Nevertheless, Mr. Powderly has conducted to a settlement this very awkward and embarrassed controversy, and as the result encourages the hope that future differences may prove equally adjustable, it also tends, of course, to a greater degree of unity among the working people, who thus become accustomed to expect a peaceful and orderly solution.

"UNEXPECTED STRENGTH!"

THOUGH they still assure the country that the measure must ultimately fail,—if not for want of a majority favorable, then by mischances and delays, including a position "at the bottom of the calendar,"—the opponents of the Educational bill were forced to admit on Monday that it "had shown unexpected strength." They had fondly believed that it was buried by the committee which had been so carefully "set up" for that purpose, and they had not supposed for a moment that the bold and aggressive step proposed last week and entrusted to the leadership of Mr. Willis, could succeed. Succeed it did, however, and the motley opposition is so confounded as to be only hoping, now, for a triumph through the accidents of the situation.

The vote by which the new bill, (identical in substance with that passed by the Senate), was referred to the Committee on Labor, was 138 to 113, and that by which the House refused to send it for burial to the packed Committee on Education, stood 133 to 116. The composition of these votes is interesting. It proved, upon coming to the test, that the bill had the support of a large majority of the Southern members, (voting at this time), and that about two-thirds of the Republicans who voted stood with them. The union of these elements,—formed according to the common-sense of the situation,—gave the measure its success. Sixty-four Republican members out of ninety-seven who voted,—almost precisely two-thirds,—refused to let the bill be smothered, and sixty-nine Democrats out of one hundred and fifty-two, ranged themselves on the same side. It is true that a majority of the Democrats voting were thus on the wrong side, but when it is considered that they were chiefly from the North, and therefore heirs to all the hunkerism and folly of their party history, and that, besides, they were following the lead of the Speaker and the chairmen of the principal committees, this preponderance against intelligence, in favor of illiteracy, is not so surprising.

In the South, the Texas members voted solidly to smother the bill,—for has not Texas abundant resources of her own? In Virginia but one vote was given to the same end,—that of the ancient Mr. Tucker. But Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana and North Carolina were solidly for the measure; Georgia had but one exception; Kentucky stood 4 to 3, Mississippi 4 to 1, South Carolina 4 to 2, and Tennessee 7 to 2. Altogether, out of eighty-eight votes cast by Southern Democrats, sixty-five were for the bill,—a most honorable and encouraging showing.

The prospect for the passage of the measure is now vastly improved. It cannot be beaten, we believe, if its friends are active and vigilant. It certainly will pass if the Republican members do their duty. They should give a greater proportion than two-thirds of their strength in favor of a bill which is so clearly in the direction of the principles they profess, and which has been distinctly demanded by their latest national convention.

EASTER IN ST. PETERSBURG.¹

IT is said that a Russian general once made his soldiers the strange promise: "Whoever falls to-day will wake again in his hut, forever exempt from military service,"—and that the words were believed by his men. This would not be the case now, even with the Russian peasants, far less among the more cultivated classes, for even in the realm of the White Czar the era has dawned when childish faith must yield to other views. But however sceptical the Russian of the present day may affect to be, he wears on his breast, to the day of his death, the little cross hung around his neck at his baptism, and on important occasions fulfils all the duties the doctrine of his church imposes. Nowhere in the Christian world is the life of the people so closely associated with religious dogmas as in Russia, and a short description of the Russian Easter customs will be the best proof of the truth of this assertion.

Seven weeks' fasting, which precedes this festival, affords a long and serious time of preparation. Yet stay: it is seven weeks minus one day—the last Sunday is no fast day; it is called "Pardon Sunday," and there is good reason for the name, since on this day every member of the Greek church tries to be reconciled to

¹Adapted from the German, for THE AMERICAN, by J. M. Percival.

his enemies. This of course cannot be done fasting, nor is it attempted: the noble purpose of the day is rather beautified by enjoying for the last time the pleasure of eating meat. It may readily be supposed that, in a nation possessing such depth of religious feeling as the Russians, a day like this causes many touching and inspiring scenes, for even the most devout Russian cherishes no illusions in respect to the physical effect of fasting in a northern climate, especially in St. Petersburg, where spring has always been recognized as the most fatal season of the year. Of course the feeble old man thinks: "Shall I live until the Easter festival?" But the blooming young girl shrinks with alarm from the idea of the inroads that will be made upon her beauty by the seven weeks' abstinence. In short the general melancholy is easily understood. So the last day of mingled sorrow and pleasure passes, and after Monday there will be no more theatre-going, no more parties. By way of compensation Lent is the concert season, and as St. Petersburg is known far and wide as the artists' El Dorado, the leaders of the world of art, during the Lenten season, flock to the icy shore of the Neva.

Nevertheless, the true Russian scrupulously observes all the different gradations of the fast. Only in the higher circles does the family physician appear as a deliverer in the Lenten need and, from the controlling considerations of health, permit his patients the enjoyment of the meat prohibited for seven weeks. The men of the family, on the other hand, to avoid giving offence at home, often fly to the restaurants, where in private rooms behind closed doors, dishes of meat are bravely eaten. But these are social secrets, concerning which much gossiping is not allowable.

But how does the Russian fast? During the seven weeks the use of meat, butter, and all animal food, except fish, is forbidden. Taking this circumstance into consideration, one cannot help admiring the skill of Russian cooks, for many a resident of Western Europe eats a Lenten meal here without suspecting that neither soup nor cutlets contained an atom of meat or butter. This is particularly the case in aristocratic families. True, I cannot deny that the whole thing is often a humbug, that is, the credulous master of the house does not suspect that the worthy cook surreptitiously uses meats in preparing the viands, or he either does not or will not notice the fact.

The principal fast-days are Wednesdays and Fridays, but the most rigid abstinence is observed in the middle of "Cross Week" and "Passion Week." "Cross Week" derives its name from the fact that, during its continuance, a flower-decked cross, around which countless worshippers gather from morning till night, is always placed in the churches; a flower from this cross is regarded as a talisman.

The devout believer struggles through the first six weeks with difficulty, to nearly succumb in the seventh. Even fish is no longer permitted: mushrooms, cucumbers, kwas (worse than thin beer) now form the prescribed food, and religious services are held almost incessantly. The Russian is obliged to actually fight for his Easter rejoicing, and it is no wonder that he gives himself up to it absolutely; the expression of his delight has the same child-like simplicity as his faith.

On Good Friday nothing is eaten until the sepulture. I must remark here that the Greek Church does not exhibit a figure like the Roman Catholic, but a catafalque with a coffin, on which lies the crucified Saviour (the crucifix). This is borne back into the pyx before midnight on Saturday; meantime wooden steps are built around the church and everything is prepared for the great festival. At the house eggs are colored, kulebjaki (sweet white bread in the shape of cylinders) are baked, pascha (twarog, curdled milk with raisins) are bought, hams, cold roast meats, poultry, caviare and sardines furnish the Easter table, relieved against a background of bottles, which grow more and more numerous the farther one penetrates into the heart of Russia. The holiday garments, ranging from a ball costume to the simple "best" dress, from the dress coat and full uniform to the "newest" colored shirt, lie ready, the servants have prepared the lamps, the artillerymen at the forts have loaded one hundred and one cannon with blank cartridges; the firework-man has prepared his rockets, the huge balagane (booths built of planks) stand in the public squares of the city, but in the dwellings of the priests reigns the silence of exhaustion and devotion.

Evening comes: the poorer population and the servants of the rich, laden with kulitsch, pascha, and colored eggs, assemble at nine o'clock in front of the churches; for the articles they have brought must be consecrated by the priests. Each kulitsch is decked with a paper flower and a small wax candle. At the four corners of the beautiful St. Isaac's Cathedral stand groups of angels bearing torches; on this evening they are supplied with combustible material intended to flare very high during the first hour. The tumult of the day has died away and profound stillness enshrouds the city. At ten o'clock the doors of the temple open, a gaily dressed throng press quickly into the nave of the church, but

even at this time class distinctions assert their rights. Until the resurrection is announced the gospels are read in the church, as is the custom during Greek funeral obsequies. To-day every one is permitted to approach the little desk on which the Bible lies, and each eagerly takes his turn to read a few verses in memory of the crucified Christ.

All the devout worshippers stand silent, each holding a candle, but the candle is not yet lighted, for Christ has not risen; his grave is empty, the Christian's eye vainly seeks the Saviour, but the heart hopes for consolation, and now the low notes of a hymn are heard; we cannot understand the words, but the melody is soothing; it swells louder and louder, and at last the chief of the clergy, accompanied by the whole priesthood bearing the cross and the church banners, comes forth to seek the Saviour. Each worshipper's candle flares up, and the procession moves in a sea of light over the wooden steps previously erected, five times around the church, to seek Christ, and then returns to the temple and approaches the altar where alone the Saviour may be found.

Fuller and louder swells the hymn.

Oh, Resurrection Morn! Hallow each soul!
Like brothers fond our neighbors we embrace,
Forgive our foes with hearts sincere and Whole,
And join thy hymn to sing in joy and peace.
Our Saviour and Lord, Christ, hath risen,
Conquered death, and redeemed sinful men.

This is the triumphal song of the Easter festival of the Greek Church, and whoever has once heard it will certainly never forget it. At the same moment one hundred and one cannon are discharged from the fortress, the torches on St. Isaac's Cathedral flare aloft, lamps glimmer in every street, the bells are rung in all the churches, the priest approaches his deacon and gives him the Easter kiss, and young and old, rich and poor, greet each other in the temple with the fraternal Easter. But only a small part of the congregation lingers within the sacred walls, most hasten home to the Easter banquet, where many an intimate friend expects and receives the Easter kiss, for to-day no one can refuse the caress; even the emperor will kiss the humblest of his subjects if the latter can force his way to him.

The priests, inside and outside of the church, bless eggs, kulitsch, and pascha, receiving for each benediction three kopecks and an egg; in the large cities, as has been mentioned, all gather in their homes, but in the provinces the priest, as soon as the religious service is over, repairs to the house of the principal person in the place, where he blesses the host, his family, and all his household; in the provinces the Easter visits commence at night, and everywhere food and drink are lavishly offered; so the doctor has plenty of business; the Easter festival is often worse than an epidemic. So passes Easter night—but Easter morning also has its claims.

The famous parade ground in St. Petersburg, the "Field of Mars," or as the people call it, "the emperor's meadow," on which for more than a century no blade of grass has been grown, but 50,000 soldiers can be drilled with ease, offers so many temptations with its ten theatres, menageries, and booths for the sale of beer and tea, that people can give full expression to their Easter joy only by paying it a visit. Unluckily the Easter season is the usurers' harvest: for even the poorest person will pledge his only change of clothing for the sake of enjoying all the delights offered here on this occasion for a smaller price than usual. The ice-hills, that truly Russian national amusement, still remain, and isn't it too delightful to clasp the slender waist of a Slavonian Grunja, Faina, or Chavronja, and dart like the wind through the air, no matter how icy cold it may be. Then there are the theatres, Berg, Soemenov, Fedorov, etc. Here the battle of Plevna, yonder the passage of the Balkans, here a valiant Cossack rescues a Turkish maiden, yonder Slav songs and dances are the attraction, here again is a cosy tavern, where one can obtain warmth and refreshment, then there are the peddlers, the confectioners, the Sbitenschini (syrup venders)—who could resist all these temptations? Surely not the generous Russian heart? So need we wonder at hearing that every wooden theatre erected for a fortnight costs 8000 rubles for building materials alone, without counting decorations, actors, costumes and other requisites? Each theatre will seat from 1000 to 2000 spectators, and each performance is repeated at least every hour.

True this brings to mind the Chinese theatre in Maimatschin, where at the New Year (in February, with the temperature at 30 degrees Réaumur) gratuitous performances lasting from ten to thirty days were placed upon the open stage in the frosty air.

Every possible measure of precaution to protect the populace is adopted on the Field of Mars in St. Petersburg. Each theatre has from ten to twenty exits; a steam fire-engine stands by the canal, with a detachment of the fire department always beside it, and the police force is largely increased, not to keep the population in order,—that is not necessary at Easter—but merely to regulate

the movements of carriages or rather sleighs; for even the most aristocratic nobles visit the balaganes from motives of patriotism, and the humblest citizen greets everybody with a fraternal kiss and the message of peace and good-will: "Christ has risen;" while the person accosted joyously replies: "He has risen indeed!"

Humor, too, is provided on the Czar's Meadow. Everywhere one sees the "Wauka Durak," the funny old man who understands how to address every one in doggerel rhymes. Of course misdemeanors requiring the interference of the police occasionally occur in this place. Thus, a few years ago the owner of a small booth advertised for Easter a "Panorama of St. Petersburg, admittance 5 copecks," and on the first day drove a thriving business; the crowds of visitors were introduced singly, through a narrow passage, at whose turnstile the five copecks were collected, to a small peep-hole, six inches square, without even a glass, which simply showed the objects in the immediate vicinity as a natural panorama. Though no one entered a complaint, the police came the next day in the form of a gorodovois (sergeant) who asked to look through the peep-hole, and ordered the speculative impressario to close his "cosy booth." This was done, although no small number of persons who arrived later loudly and vehemently lamented not being able to enjoy the beautiful panorama of the stately "Northern Palmyra."

The Sunday after Easter is dedicated in Russia to parents, and called: "Parents' Sunday." The piety of the Russian religion requires that on this day young or grown children should go to break a gay-colored Easter egg on their parent's grave; the custom has probably descended from the most distant times, but to a Russian it is sacred and he has reason to cling to it; for an expression of reverence and remembrance of a departed generation should mingle with the joy peculiar to the festival. It forms a worthy close of the Russian Easter.

THE PERIL OF ENGLISH OCEAN SHIPS.

SOMEWHAT pertinent to the present discussion of the perennial "free ship" question, and decidedly interesting to those who intend crossing the Atlantic as a trip of pleasure, are the disclosures in Parliament as to the English laws regulating life boat provision on sea-going steamers. In answer to questions put to him on this subject, Mr. Mundella, President of the Board of Trade, made some statements which are calculated to attract the attention of the average passenger by the English lines. Speaking of the wreck of the *Oregon*, he said that ship "actually carried 878 passengers, and her boats would hold 385 persons." This was candid enough, but his questioners made him draw the inference, and present the case still more clearly. He therefore added: "I am asked whether, if she had gone down in mid-ocean, her boats would have been sufficient. Certainly not; and every man who goes to sea knows that passenger vessels do not have boats enough for their passengers."

Further questioning and answering brought out the fact that "the Board of Trade are not at all satisfied with the present statutory requirements;" with the opinion that it was impracticable for a large sea-going ship to carry as many boats as would accommodate all her passengers. The effect of doing so, Mr. Mundella believed, "would be either to render the vessel unseaworthy, or to quadruple the charge for passengers."

Allusion was made, however, to the laws of the United States which provide for inspection of steamships entering our ports, and require them to carry boats enough to hold all their passengers; and in reference to this some further discussion is liable, if not likely, to occur in the Commons. It will then be brought out, we presume, that the laws of the United States have thus far not been enforced against the English lines, on account of the resistance made by the latter, with the support of the English Government, and that up to this time their policy of not having boats enough on a ship to carry more than about half her passengers has triumphed. In other words, it is a risk of life by no means guarded against reasonably to embark on an English steamship for an ocean voyage. If the vessel be wrecked on a clear, calm morning, with the sea smooth, land near, and coasting vessels, pilot boats, and other steamships at hand, her passengers may be saved; but if the disaster should occur out at sea, or in bad weather, or where other craft could not be quickly summoned, more than half the passengers would be surely drowned.

The over-crowding of the English ships,—it is over-crowding when they so far exceed their boat capacity; the resistance to American laws that would abate this shameful risk; the belief that the danger must continue to be incurred; the "mercantilism" that wants to make profit and great passenger lists by risking the lives of half or all on board;—all this goes to show a state of things that has long been apparent to an intelligent investigator, though it has been blindly ignored by the general public. The absurd faith in English methods has covered up the defects that exist,

and people have insisted on believing themselves very safe when they were really exposed to imminent danger. The brittle, weak iron used by the English ship-yards has been known for years to American builders, and it may readily be, after all, that this structural defect in the *Oregon* was the cause of her wreck, that her frail sides ripped open, when our American iron would have sustained the shock without fatal injury. But the foolish,—nay the insensate and fatuous,—policy, which we have pursued toward our shipping has abandoned the ocean to the defective craft of our competitor, and has left the persevering skill of our own mechanics to contend unavailingly against the cheapness which has been covering its dangers with the cloak of a pretended extraordinary security. It is about time that the truth was discovered, and the *Oregon* business has done much in that direction. At a moment when it is seriously proposed in Congress to put the knife to the throat of our ship-building, and to fill up our shipping registers with vessels built abroad, perhaps some glimmer of sense may be acquired by those who are urging the measure, when they see what sort of cheap and dangerous crafts they would be getting, even though they cannot see the supreme folly of the measure in other respects.

THE BINNACLE COMPASS.

WHEN vexèd seas have quenched the pilot star,
And buffet and o'erwhelm the straining bark;
When lurid gleams above the tempest's war
Disclose the horrors of the leeward dark;
All deftly hung within its brazen rings,
Amid the night, the surging, and the noise,
True to its loved unseen the needle swings,
And keeps, serene and calm, its wondrous poise.
Oh love of God! My rest when dark days come!
Oh holy trust that guides me through the gloom!
Still give my soul the poise of perfect peace,
And ever point, till night and tempest cease,
To peaceful heavens and unclouded skies!

ROBERT McCARTEE.

THE HOLMAN HUNT EXHIBITION IN LONDON.

LONDON, March, 1886.

AN exhibition of Holman Hunt's pictures would be interesting at any time, but it is particularly so just now, while Millais's pictures are still to be seen at the Grosvenor Gallery, and attention has been so forcibly recalled to the history of the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood. It is certainly a curious study to compare and contrast the career and work of these two men who set out in life with the same ideals, and it is moreover probable that the chance for this study will not be had again. Of course the first thing that strikes the interested visitor to these two exhibitions is the fact that Holman Hunt never has lost sight of his early ideal, while Millais has strayed so far from it that one is now doubtful whether he has any ideal at all. But this has often been commented on of late years, especially by the faithful artist's warm admirers. Another fact equally striking, but which has been less emphatically pointed out, is that both men alike did their best work some thirty years ago, and that their last pictures cannot be named in the same breath with those painted in their early youth. In looking at the "Light of the World," the "Scene from the Two Gentlemen of Verona," "The Hiring Shepherd" and two or three others, one cannot but be thankful that the "Triumph of the Innocents" has not found a place on the walls in the present exhibition. The head of the Jewess exhibited at the Grosvenor last spring is included in this collection, but, with its staring eyes and red cheeks and lips suggestive of nothing but paint, shows but to little advantage by the side of the Sylvia or the Shakespeare's Isabella. Mr. Hunt's last picture "The Shepherdess," or Herrick's Amarillis, is marked in the catalogue, but has not yet been hung. However, it was on an easel in his studio a few afternoons since, when he gave a last reception before leaving London for the East, and when it was my privilege to see almost all the pictures now in the Gallery of the Fine Arts Society. This Amarillis has the same staring eyes and red cheeks and lips as the Jewess, and the colors are crude and raw.

Another striking contrast between the two exhibitions is in the number of pictures. While Millais easily fills all the rooms in the Grosvenor Gallery, Holman Hunt barely covers the walls of one small room belonging to the Fine Arts Society. There are thirty-two pictures in all, including three drawings. In noting this fact, I touch at once upon Mr. Hunt's method of "infinite pains," criticised by L. W. M. in THE AMERICAN for February 20th. It is true enough that his reputation rests to a great extent upon his conscientiousness, but while this is the only possible merit

of his later pictures, it should always be remembered that there is really good work in his early paintings. It is not quite fair for the critic to generalize as he does, for these can be tried by the standards applied to other men's work. Mr. Hunt himself attaches no value to technique. I have heard him say that nothing was known about art in Paris. He has never condescended to study in Paris or in England either, for that matter. But, despite himself, one might say, he has at times painted wonderfully well. And in saying this, I do not merely allude to the faithful rendering of details in the Pre-Raphaelite spirit, to bits like the jeweled robe and breastplate of Christ in the "Light of the World," or the dress of the Virgin in "The Shadow of Death." But look in "The Christian Martyrs," for example. Meissonier himself—though Mr. Hunt would consider this anything but a compliment—would not be ashamed to have painted one or two of the heads of priests and Druids in the middle distance. And again in pictures like "The Shadow of Death," there is a certain scheme of color as thoroughly and successfully carried out as anything in Giotto or Botticelli. Mr. Hunt's ideal may have been ugly, but he has realized it. The scheme of dirty orange in the last named painting is unreal and not very pleasing, but it is marvelously maintained throughout. An artist who has painted these things without the least art training would with the proper study have become, undoubtedly, a great master. Neither Millais nor Rossetti had as great natural ability as he. But his work now is that of a feeble old man who, while his mysticism has increased, has forgotten entirely how to paint. It would be well for his reputation if his friends could persuade him to paint, or at least to exhibit no more pictures.

It would be interesting to know what peculiar influence it was that made the Pre-Raphaelites do their best work in the eighteen-hundred-and-fifties. All Mr. Hunt's finest pictures were painted before 1860. 1850 is the date on "The Christian Martyrs," unquestionably one of the most striking in the Gallery, with its group of martyrs and friendly Britons in the foreground, and its really beautiful detail. I have already spoken of the heads of the little figures. Vines, with every leaf carefully rendered, hang over the hut where the priests are sheltered; in front of it is a stream with reeds on its banks, flowers floating on its surface, and beyond green meadows stretch to another stream, and a background of trees that have all the richness and depths of English foliage. It is in bits of landscapes like this Mr. Hunt has, I think, greatest charm. In "The Two Gentlemen of Verona" and "The Hiring Shepherd," both dated 1851, the landscape effects are delightful. The catalogue explains that "The Hiring Shepherd" has a deep and vital meaning, painted as it was in rebuke of the sectarian vanities and negligence of the nation. You could never divine its significance were it not for this explanation, but you could still find pleasure in the great feeling of distance in the fields that meet the sky, grain cut and stacked in the farthest, the characteristic English trees, tall and slim with spreading top, standing here and there in long lines. And so also in "The Two Gentlemen of Verona," the figures that tell the story, for all Mr. Ruskin can say about them, please less than the woods with their far-stretching glades and brown turf, which the sunshine in places turns to gold, and upon which the trees cast a fretwork of shadows. None of the pictures bear the date of 1852; but that of 1853 marks "Strayed Sheep," a little landscape in which sheep wander over a hillside covered with beautiful rich grass, whereon lie soft shadows and glowing spaces of sunlight. To this same year belongs "Claudio and Isabella," brother and sister, standing by a window through which is seen a tree covered with sweet fruit blossoms. It seems that "Awakened Conscience" was also painted in 1853, though it was not exhibited until 1854. It is remarkable for nothing except for showing how easy it is for Mr. Ruskin to find merits that no one else can see. The pattern in the woman's shawl and on the carpet, and the greenery reflected in a large mirror opposite the window, are painted with devoted fidelity to detail, but they cannot redeem the commonplace ugliness of the picture as a whole, and its want of art. In 1854 came "The Light of the World" and "The Scapegoat," of both of which so much has been said that it seems more than useless to add another word here. Still it may be worth noting that the former is one of the few pictures painted of late years by Englishmen that is not improved by being reproduced in black and white. After 1854 there is nothing until 1860, which year is represented by a small duplicate of the "Finding of the Saviour in the Temple," one of his first oriental works. It shows a marked falling off. The seeking to reproduce the gorgeous colors of the East, which resulted in such brilliant and masterly work in the case of Gérôme and Fortuny, only shows in that of Mr. Hunt a marked failure to deal successfully with them. This difference of results is easily understood; the French artists had studied, the English idealist had not. It should be mentioned here that Mr. Hunt's early paintings are wonderfully well preserved. The color has not faded or cracked.

The only other pictures of importance are "Isabella and her Basil Pot," and "The Shadow of Death," the latter well-known by cheap reproductions. But the portrait of Rossetti, repeated and developed from a crayon portrait made in 1850, is not one of the least interesting. Neither indeed is a small portrait of Mr. Holman Hunt himself when a youth, nor the "Eve of St. Agnes," painted in 1848, claiming attention for the design rather than for execution, since it was painted in two months, a great part of it by candle light. E. R. P.

REVIEWS.

LETTERS TO DEAD AUTHORS. By Andrew Lang. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1886.

IF by any spiritual agency Mr. Lang's letters could be forwarded to their destination it might send a pleasant thrill of surprise through the languid veins of Herodotus, Lucian and Theocritus, wandering perhaps in company through that dim and quiet land where the shades of just Greeks roam forever in our imagination, to learn that their name and fame had floated bravely over the troubled waters of more than twenty centuries, and that they can have human fellowship and sympathy with such remote barbarians as ourselves. Mr. Lang's letters are the slightest of criticism and comment on twenty of the bright lights of literature from Herodotus to Dickens and Thackeray. Such news of the day as Mr. Lang gives his correspondents, (if their unresponsive silence justifies the term) would hardly tempt them to revisit their old familiar haunts, for Mr. Lang is infected with that vague dissatisfaction with the present and that undefined distrust of the future which in some degree now touches most men who are neither Positivists nor Knights of Labor. The letters to Rabelais and Lucian are the wittiest in the collection, and the embodiment of the various serious enthusiasms, fads and doctrines of modern times, including the Salvation Army, the Woman Suffragists and the Positivists in the much-dreaded and mirth-destroying "Cocquignues" of "Pantagruel" is very amusing.

The gravity and *tendenz* inclination of much modern fiction seems to oppress Mr. Lang, and infuses ardor into his praises of Alexandre Dumas: "The reproach of being amusing has somewhat dimmed your fame—for a moment. The shadow of this tyranny will soon be overpast, and when 'La Curée' and 'Pot-Bouille' are more forgotten than 'Le Grand Cyrus,' men and women, and, above all, boys, will laugh and weep over the pages of Alexandre Dumas. I remember a very idle little boy who was busy with the 'Three Musketeers,' when he should have been occupied with 'Wilkins's Latin Prose.' 'Twenty years after' (alas and more) he is still constant to that gallant company, and at this moment is still breathlessly wondering whether Grimaud will steal M. de Beaufort out of the Cardinal's prison."

Graceful turn of phrase, power of light satire, and the care and flexibility in dealing with ideas that come from wide cultivation—this is what we have learned to expect from Mr. Lang, not force, nor originality, nor profound criticism.

LORENZ ALMA-TADEMA: HIS LIFE AND WORKS. By George Ebers. New York: William S. Gottsberger.

Mr. Alma-Tadema is one of the most attractive figures in the modern art world. He is a man who has been singularly true to his ideals, and it thus happens that while there is little "incident" of the generally received sort in his career to justify biography, the story is nevertheless made deeply interesting as narrated by one so completely in sympathy with it as Professor Ebers. The apology which the biographer feels called upon to advance for undertaking his task,—that he is not an art-critic, was surely not needed. That he is a genuine art-lover we all knew long before the appearance of this book, and his devotion to ancient things is as marked as that of his friend and fellow-worker. Though one exercises his spell with his pen and the other with his brush, the two are essentially alike, and there is no professional art critic, we dare engage, who understands and appreciates Tadema as well as his friend Ebers. This understanding, as in all good, sympathetic biography, is largely conveyed to the reader. Tadema is made very real to us in these pages, inspired by love, and unduly flattering perhaps in places, but at every point informed by inner light of understanding. The life of Tadema is in his pictures, and Mr. Ebers makes us realize how those vivid rehabilitations of a long vanished past grew in the artist's mind, and the kind of stress he felt laid upon him until he had given his conceptions material shape. To do this with satisfaction to the reader much had to be said of the young Frieslander's mental peculiarities, and of the conditions of his youth and training. The manner of the production of the earlier pictures of note—those founded on episodes of Merovingian history—is told with animated precision. Tadema's experience in this dream life among the old Franks prevented him from ever descending to the ranks of

realism; he presently outgrew that particular theme, but it was only to make his own the wider fields of Egypt, Greece and Rome. Removed to England; and so thoroughly transplanted that people seldom stop to think that he is not an Englishman but a Hollander, his real art life is as far removed from his adopted as from his native country. Consistently he works now, as thirty years ago, in making live for us again the passion, grace, poetry and power of vanished races. To those who are fascinated by such studies, in whatever medium, we heartily commend this little book. A number of woodcuts of Tadema's more celebrated pictures give the record added interest.

THE WORKS OF THOMAS MIDDLETON. Vols. v. vi. vii. viii. By A. H. Bullen, B. A. 12mo, pp. 453, 480, 416, 372; index. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

The first four of the eight volumes in which Mr. Bullen issues this handsome edition of Middleton have already been referred to in *THE AMERICAN*, (July 18, 1885). The present volumes complete the work. They contain seven complete plays. "The Chaste Maid in Cheapside," "The Widow," "Anything for a Quiet Life," "The Witch," which form Volume v.; "The Changeling," "The Spanish Gipsy," "Women Beware Women," "More Dissemblers besides Women," forming volume vi.; and "A Game at Chess," which occupies 136 pages in the next volume. The other contents of Volume vii., and those of Volume viii., include several "masques," and some poems, with some miscellaneous matter, and a good index.

The fact that but three hundred and fifty copies of this edition are issued makes it, of course, quite "rare," and its value to students of the literature of Middleton's period is not to be lightly estimated. That the plays are unsuitable for general reading has already been intimated, and may be guessed from some of the titles. Perhaps the greatest use of the volumes, however, consists in the light they throw on the social conditions of the first quarter of the seventeenth century, and in this respect much is added to them by Mr. Bullen's intelligent notes, drawn from a wide range of information, and a thorough acquaintance with contemporary authority. For the historical and sociological student there are scores of facts and other scores of hints and suggestions accompanying every play. Perhaps the "Game at Chess," in which the principal characters include Prince Charles, (afterward Charles I.), and the Duke of Buckingham, and which deals with the famous visit of these two to Spain, and the proposed "Spanish Marriage," illustrates as well as any the extent to which the editor has enriched the original texts by his accompaniment.

CESAR BIROTEAU. By Honoré de Balzac. Pp. 401. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

Keeping in mind the plan upon which Balzac worked,—to describe all sorts of people, to depict life in all its varieties, to make, in fact, a social catalogue, constituting as complete and systematic a work in the natural history of men and women as might be made by the observer of ants or elephants, birds or fishes,—we have at least the comfort of studying different Parisian species, and of finding that, contrary to what might be—must be?—presumed by the reader of "Père Goriot," there are some of the decent sort in the French capital. This narrative of a *bourgeois* perfumer who adhered to the royalist cause, sixty years ago, gathered some money, was decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor, began to speculate, grew extravagant, went up like the well-known rocket and came down like its stick,—this is a particularly clean story and study of life. The family of *Biroteau* is a charming group. His faithful, sensible wife, and gentle, pure-minded daughter are so different from the female creatures depicted in the two preceding books of this issue that we can hardly understand why, since they must have inhabited Paris at nearly the same time with the characters in "Père Goriot" we got in that work not a single glimpse of them, and were forced to conclude there were no such species.

But poor *Biroteau* himself is the best figure, because he ends honorably and cleanly. His death, after his recovery from insolvency and his reinstatement in credit, is a pathetic but true stroke of the novelist's art. And what is notable about it is that Balzac, in relating it, shows his appreciation of the moral dignity of *Biroteau's* recovery and exit; he does not handle these incidents coarsely or cynically, but as sympathetically as one could ask. So, too, he sketches the characters of *Popinot* and *Pillerault* with a firm but gentle hand, and makes them both win our esteem. On the whole, it is a pleasing study of French life, and is made the more attractive by its dashes of cheerful humor.

BRIEFER NOTICES.

A RECENT issue in the French series of William R. Jenkins, New York, is "Carine," by Louis Enault. "Carine" is an excellent example of what Madame Gréville calls "La roman de famille," and peculiarly a book to recommend for young people

who are learning the French language, and for use of schools. When a French story does eschew those faults which make French novels displeasing to English readers, it often excels in a certain delicacy of idyllic charm. "Carine" possesses this airy and fine quality in a rare degree. It is the story of a young artist from Marseilles, who is traveling in Sweden and finds himself received with the most generous hospitality by an old friend of his father, at Gothenbourg. Here he naturally falls in love with a blonde and beautiful young Swede, Carine, the niece of his host, who has gone through a touching and melancholy history, which the young Marseillais finally induces her to forget for a new and better-rewarded romance. The author gives faithful and pleasing glimpses of Swedish interest and domestic life and describes the scenery of one of the most beautiful countries in the world. The sketch from first to last seems to breathe the clear air of those high altitudes, and the whole scene is lighted by the midnight sun of the Scandinavian summer.

Miss (or Mrs?) Ellen H. Richards speaks with authority on the subject of "Food Materials and their Adulterations," inasmuch as she is instructor in Sanitary Chemistry in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and as the conclusions set forth in this book are the results of many years' experience in laboratory examination of food materials. The showing made by this competent observer is of an extraordinary kind. All the food staples—coffee, tea, sugar, cereals, milk and its products, condiments, canned goods, etc., are passed in critical review, and the exhibition of man's cruelty and greed is depressing enough. Yet the truth needs to be told on this important subject, and the tests to be found here for the easy detection of thieves and poisoners ought to do good, or would do it if people had energy enough to look after their true interests. The trouble is that they for the most part lack that energy, and some remarks of our author on the relation of general intelligence to the quality of the food supply have much point. (Boston: Estes & Lauriat.)

With the best desire to see only good in Frances Clifford Brown's "Stroll with Keats," we are not able to speak of the book with high praise. It is rather a painfully immature performance, showing daintiness of touch in some of the flower drawings, but lacking in figure and landscape work, and, speaking generally, in the ability to convey the flavor and feeling of the poem it assumes to illustrate,—"I stood Tip-Toe upon a Little Hill." Some of the drawings are almost ludicrous in their inadequacy. But literary and artistic appreciation are shown, and the lady's next book may, and probably will, show improvement. As it is, some of these flower pictures are very pretty. (Ticknor & Co.)

Mr. S. Arthur Bent's "Hints on Language" is rather ambitiously named. It has nothing to do with language development, properly speaking, and is no more than a text book on the preparation of "compositions" by youngest scholars. It is calculated, we should say, to serve its purpose very well, for Mr. Bent is evidently a teacher of experience, intelligence and enthusiasm. (Boston: Lee & Shepard.)

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

THE Series of "American Statesmen" has suggested apparently to Macmillan & Co. the series of "Twelve English Statesmen," intended to present in historic order the lives and work of those leading actors in the affairs of Great Britain who have left an abiding mark on the policy and institutions of England. The biographies as arranged are the following: Mr. Freeman's "William the Conqueror," Mrs. J. R. Green's "Henry II.," Mr. Frederick Pollock's "Edward I.," Mr. Cotter Morison's "Henry VII.," Professor Creighton's "Wolsey," Dean Church's "Elizabeth," Mr. Frederic Harrison's "Cromwell," Mr. H. D. Traill's "William III.," Mr. Leslie Stephen's "Walpole," Mr. Froude's "Chatham," Mr. Morley's "Pitt," and Mr. J. R. Thursfield's "Peel."

Mr. J. H. Hager has translated for Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. the novel of Octave Feuillet's which has just run its course in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, called "La Morte," to which the English title will be given of "Aliette," the name of the heroine. This is a young girl devoted to evolution and scientific research. The interest turns upon religious issues.

Mungo Park's "Travels," White's "Selborne" and Trenck's "Adventures" are among the forthcoming volumes of Cassell's National Library.—Cassell & Co. will also publish shortly a novel by Mrs. Walworth, author of "The Bar Sinister," called "Old Fulkerson's Clerk," the scene of which is laid in New York.—A denial is made of the recent statement that the *Yale Literary Magazine* is the oldest monthly in America. The *Missionary Herald*, Boston, and *The Home Missionary*, New York, are both older than the *Yale Literary Magazine*.

A new department opens in *Lippincott's Monthly Magazine* for April which promises to prove of unusual interest. It will be called "Our Experience Meetings," and will afford a sort of public confessional for prominent men and women of all callings and classes who feel autobiographically disposed. To the April meeting Julian Hawthorne contributes "My Literary Autobiography;" Edgar Fawcett, "A Few Literary Experiences;" and Joel Chandler Harris a semi-humorous sketch of his own career under the title of "An Accidental Author."

Mr. George J. Coombes, N. Y., will publish by arrangement with the English publisher, Mr. Andrew Lang's "Books and Bookmen," also a little volume called "Pleasures of a Bookworm," by J. Rogers Rees, containing gossip about books, criticism, etc. —*The Pall Mall Gazette* says of Mr. Astor's "Valentino:" "It was issued with a great flourish of trumpets, and one naturally expected disappointment. It is, however, a thoroughly readable story, and by no means inadequate to the fascinating period with which it deals. A millionaire may be an author, after all, it seems."

Another attempt is about to be made to pass the National Library Bill, the difficulty of deciding upon a suitable location having heretofore defeated the project. Meanwhile the library is without room for more books, every available space having been used.

Messrs. Dodd Mead & Co. will publish at once a novel by James L. Ludlow, entitled "The Captain of the Janizaries;" a new novel by Mrs. Barr called "A Daughter of Fife;" a volume of "Ranchmen's Stories" by Howard Seely, and a revision of Bryan's great "Dictionary of Painters and Engravers," which has been underway abroad for nearly two years.

Messrs. Macmillan & Co. sent the American edition of Mr. James's "Bostonians" and Mr. Crawford's "Lonely Parish" by the *Adriatic* instead of by the *Oregon*, although they had cabled to the New York manager that the shipment was made by the *Oregon*. A lucky accident prevented the loss of the whole double edition.

Mr. Beecher and Mr. Talmage will hereafter have all their sermons printed in connection with the *Brooklyn Magazine*, one subscription including magazine and sermons.—The Proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at its thirty-third meeting in Philadelphia, Sept. 1884, have just been issued at Salem, Mass., in two parts of 350 pages each.

A new history of California is being written by Theodore H. Hittell, to be completed by subscription in two volumes.—Matthew Arnold has prepared an annotated school edition of his selections from Johnson's "Lives of the Poets."—Mr. Browning recently came upon two perfectly fresh copies of his rare first poem, "Pauline." A bookseller offered him £20 apiece for them in vain. *The Academy*, which makes this interesting note, says farther that one of the fifty copies of Mrs. Browning's first poem "Marathon," written when she was eleven years old, and printed with pride by her father, has just been unearthed in a collection of old books.—Another royal author is the Grand Duchess Sergius of Russia, daughter of the Princess Alice of England. Her book is called "Le Roi de Thessalie," and it deals with court personages.

There are now 2093 newspapers published in the United Kingdom, of which 1634 are printed in England. Of the whole number 197 are daily papers, of which number England claims 144. These figures contrast strangely with newspaper activity in this country.

The memorial of the life and genius of George Fuller, to which Mr. Howells, Mr. Whittier, and others contribute, and which is to contain numerous superb engravings after Mr. Fuller's pictures, is announced for publication early this month by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. The net proceeds of the sale will be given to Mrs. Fuller.

The new volume of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* is promised for the middle of April. The contents in several respects will be noteworthy. Mr. Robertson Smith contributes the article "Psalms;" the "History of the Quakers" is treated by Sir Edward S. Fry, F. R. S.; the article, "Railway" is the conjoint production of Mr. D. Kinnear Clark, C. E., Professor A. T. Hadley, New Haven, Connecticut, Mr. A. M. Wellington, M. Am. Soc. C. E., and Mr. S. Wright Dunning, New York; "Reptiles" are described by Dr. Günther, F. R. S., and Mr. St. George Mivart, F. R. S.; "Romance" by Mr. H. R. Tedder and Mr. Michael Kerney; "Roman Literature" by Professor Sellar; and "Roman Topography and Archaeology," by Mr. J. H. Middleton.

"Hand-Writing as an Index to Character," is the title of a volume on which Mr. Henry Frith is at work.—Florence Marryat's account of what she observed in the United States will shortly appear in London.—President Noah Porter, of Yale, has completed his work on "Kant's Ethics," and it is now in type. It will

appear early in April in the series of "German Philosophical Classics" of S. C. Griggs & Co., Chicago. The theme is Kant's ethical theory as contrasted with his practical teachings.

A new work is about to appear in Chicago, which will attract considerable attention among scientists, and will prove of great interest to the general reader. It combats the generally accepted beliefs in regard to the solar forces, and presents a new theory to explain solar phenomena. The book will be called "Solar Heat, Gravitation and Sun Spots." It is written by an author who has given long thought and study to the work, and will be published this spring by S. C. Griggs & Co.

THE MANAGEMENT OF THE ACADEMY SCHOOLS.

NOTICEABLE changes recently made in the schools of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts have reawakened interest in the question of the desirability and practicability of effecting a revision of their entire course of instruction. The changes made are eminently satisfactory, and it is understood that so far as the present teachers and teaching are concerned, nothing better need be desired, but the Academy has the material basis, so to speak, for a higher and broader course of instruction than the schools have so far offered, and the question presented is, whether the time has arrived for an earnest endeavor to utilize these material advantages and facilities in elevating the standard of art education. The Academy has a property of half a million dollars, admirably well invested for educational purposes. Nowhere else in America is there "a plant" as a terse commercial phrase would describe it, at all comparable with this magnificent inheritance. Here are gathered the legacies of many generations of enlightened and liberal contributors, offering in the aggregate every requirement that an artist can ask for to aid in gaining knowledge. Save in the one matter of greater permanent income, the Academy has every material condition for sustaining the standard of art education at the highest level. In the hands of a competent master, there seems to be no valid reason why this standard should not be raised as high as in the best schools of Europe, certainly higher than ever before in this country. A painter of recognized eminence, the compeer of those great artists whose fame reflects honor on the Beaux Arts, could at once place the Academy schools in the front rank, second, if second at all, only to those of Munich and Paris. The power that an artist of the highest repute could wield in such a position would be incalculably helpful to the progress of art education; and even from a revenue point of view, his name and fame and influence would be worth more than many subscriptions. As an ordinary art school, the Academy competes with a thousand others. A great master, given control of its unexamplified resources and left free to prescribe its curriculum, as a great master alone is capable of prescribing, would at once elevate it above the possibility of competition and make it the centre of art study in this country.

ART NOTES.

BESIDE the special exhibits of pictures recently noted by Mr. George C. Lambdin, Mr. Charles Linford and Mr. F. de-Bourg Richards, there has been held this week a special sale of etchings at Messrs. Thos. Birch's Sons, which has deserved and received unusual attention. As an illustration of the work of contemporary painter-etchers, American and foreign, nothing better has been seen in this city. Of the Philadelphians represented mention may be made of Peter Moran, Stephen Parrish, Joseph Pennell, Miss Blanche Dillaye, Mrs. Anna Lea Merritt, and Edith Loring Peirce, and the European list included the names of nearly all the famous workers with the needle.

A movement has been inaugurated this week to raise by popular subscription a fund to pay off the floating debt which has gradually been accumulating against the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art. The Museum's collection of artistic treasures is deposited in Memorial Hall, and it unfortunately happens that to keep up the service and keep that hastily constructed building in anything like safe repair costs the institution from two to five thousand dollars a year more than the annual appropriation received from the city. There is no probability that the city can be induced to give any more, and as to the state, not a dollar can be looked for, although the school is maintained for the benefit of the entire commonwealth. The city and the state own Memorial Hall together, and the least that the civil and state authorities should do is to maintain the building in repair, and not leave it for the institution to spend \$6,500 for a new roof to the dome as was done last year. But as neither city nor state will in any event provide for the debts already incurred, a popular subscription has been started to pay these off, relieving the Museum and School from financial burdens which never should have been imposed upon an undertaking so beneficent in its aims and so entirely dependent on private liberality for its support.

Mr. John J. Boyle is engaged in Paris in finishing his model in clay for a bronze group of Indians, and the work is so far advanced that it will probably be exhibited in the coming Salon. A friend of the sculptor's, in Lancaster apparently, who has seen photographs of the group writes to the papers in judicious and deserved praise of the work, and then goes on to express the regretful rather than hopeful wish that sometime or other Philadelphia may be blessed with appreciation enough and public spirit enough to secure for Fairmount Park a characteristic group of the aborigines from the hand of this sculptor, whose masterly treatment of Indian subjects is winning him world-wide fame. It is a little odd that a friend of Mr. Boyle should need to be informed that the group which he so much admires was undertaken by the sculptor on a commission received from the Fairmount Park Art Association. This being the fact, it seems reasonably safe to assume that the wish to see such a group erected in the Park is quite likely to be gratified.

The great soldiers' and sailors' monument which the citizens of Brooklyn propose to erect at a cost of half a million dollars, has been very wisely entrusted to Mr. J. Q. A. Ward, sculptor, and Mr. Richard M. Hunt, architect. Their design has recently been completed, and its main features are a low platform, with four equestrian statues of generals, and two colossal figures, a sailor and a soldier, standing: from the centre of the platform rises a monumental shaft, surmounted by a group representing Peace parting two combatants.

The sales at the exhibition of the American Water Color Society in New York were quite satisfactory. The grand total is reported at \$26,066 for water colors and \$1,760 for etchings.

SCIENCE NOTES.

THE *Popular Science Monthly* reprints from the *Nineteenth Century* two papers respectively by Prof. Huxley and Prof. Drummond, the latter well known to the general public as the author of "Natural Law in the Spiritual World," which may be taken as the latest phase of the Gladstone-Réville-Müller-Huxley controversy. Prof. Drummond, who may be regarded as in a measure representing both theology and science, contends that the literal acceptance of the Mosaic cosmogony nowhere obtains at the present day among the scientific theologians, and that it is universally taken for just what the writer probably intended it,—a myth, an allegory, a parable to enforce the lesson of the divine authorship of the universe. "Its object," he says, "is purely religious, the point being, not how certain things were made, but that God made them." Prof. Huxley, in replying to Mr. Gladstone's defence of his first paper, insists on judging the first chapter of Genesis on strictly scientific canons if it is to be accepted as having any scientific weight, and reaffirms his conclusion that the discrepancies which appear between its dicta and the facts of the geological record dispose of any claim for allowing it any value except that of a poetical myth. "I suppose it to be," he says, "an hypothesis respecting the origin of the universe which some ancient thinker found himself able to reconcile with his knowledge, or what he thought was knowledge, of the nature of things, and therefore assumed to be true. As such, I hold it to be not merely an interesting but a venerable monument of a stage in the mental progress of mankind, and I find it difficult to suppose that any one who is acquainted with the cosmogonies of other nations—and especially with those of the Egyptians and Babylonians, with whom the Israelites were in such frequent and intimate communication—should consider it to possess either more or less scientific importance than may be allotted to these."

The *American Architect* takes up the discussion as to the possibility of steam setting woodwork on fire, and calls for a thorough investigation of the subject. "It is remarkable," it continues, "that several writers have recently mentioned, as the result of their experience, that woodwork near a leaky joint in a steam pipe, or exposed to escaping vapor, has been charred, and even set on fire, while the much higher temperature of a perfect pipe, carrying steam under pressure, is always, so far as they know, borne with impunity by wood in contact with it. Running over in our mind, by the light of these observations, the examples which we recollect of fire set by steam pipes, it strikes us, as it never did before, that watery vapor may have been present in all the instances, and may have played a part in exciting combustion which has been hitherto unnoticed and unexplained. While there are thousands of examples of woodwork remaining for years with perfect safety in contact with high pressure steam boilers or pipes, perhaps half the examples of combustion excited by the heat of steam show obviously that the moisture as well as the heat of the vapor had something to do with the result; and in the other examples, so far as we know, there is nothing to show that the incendiary pipes may not have leaked, or that the woodwork con-

sumed may not have been moist with water derived from some other source. With heat and moisture together, it is now pretty evident that wood may be charred at a comparatively low temperature."

The Director of the Observatory of Harvard College, in his annual report of the regular work of the observatory, describes the observations of Professor W. M. Davis and Mr. A. McAdie on the height and velocity of clouds. The observers, stationing themselves at different spots, and communicating by telephone, undertook to make simultaneous azimuth observations upon identical points in the clouds. About three hundred pairs of measures were made in the spring of 1885, with generally satisfactory results. The altitudes determined varied from 2,000 to 25,000 feet; for altitudes less than 8,000 feet the variation between the measure was generally within five per cent. of the height. In one instance, cumulative observations of a single cumulus-cloud showed its base to be 4,500 feet high; its summit rose from the height of 6,750 to that of 7,300 feet at the rate of 200 feet a minute, while the cloud drifted southeast at the rate of twenty-seven and a half miles an hour.

Science publishes this week a map of the Isthmus of Panama, showing the proposed routes for the inter-oceanic canal, to accompany some comments on Commander Wyse's recently published book, from which the map is reproduced. Commander Wyse was one of the original projectors of the canal and took an important part in the preliminary surveys, but was afterwards removed from his position in the direction of the works by M. de Lesseps. The route which he recommended was the one adopted, but he claims that some injudicious changes were made in the line which will increase the cost. He charges the management with a very lax method of working, and estimates that it will require four thousand million francs to complete the enterprise at the present ratio of expenditure to work done. He thinks, however, that by the adoption of a more vigorous and economical management the cost may be kept down to twelve hundred million francs. The company has, however, already spent five hundred million francs, and has hardly completed one-eighth of the actual work of excavation. Much has been spent on necessary preliminary expenses, in gathering the materials and machinery and in erecting various works and buildings for the accommodation of the workmen, but Commander Wyse charges that much has also been squandered on useless works and provisions for luxurious living, and much sunk in unwise contracts for construction. He estimates that one hundred and fifty million francs have been wasted in these various ways. The solution of the problem by giving up the idea of a sea-level canal in favor of a cheaper one with locks is favorably mentioned in this book, and it has been rumored that the directors themselves are willing to extricate themselves from their difficulties by abandoning this feature, which in the inception of the enterprise was generally spoken of by the influential managers as a *sine qua non*.

Herbert Spencer contributes to the April number of the *Popular Science Monthly* a lucid article reviewing the prominent steps in the advance of evolutionary science, and discussing some aspects of the theory which he considers have not received the attention which they demand. He practically ignores all variations of the theory such as have been propounded by Owen, Gray, Mivart, Cope and many others, and considers only the central theory of Darwin, with the modifications which he himself admitted in his later years, and some further extension of tendencies which Mr. Spencer thinks his later works contain the germs of. The principal one of these is an insistence upon the importance of the hereditary transmission of functionally-produced modifications to the integrity of the Darwinian theory. This theory was the one offered by Lamarck in the early days of the evolution hypothesis, and almost entirely ignored by Darwin in favor of his theory of the perpetuation of advantageous fortuitous variations of organisms by the "survival of the fittest,"—a phrase, by the way, for which Mr. Darwin acknowledges his obligation to Mr. Spencer in his "Origin of Species." Mr. Spencer here insists, however, that this theory holds a necessary though subordinate place in the scheme of evolution. He promises to discuss in a future paper some additional aspects of the evolution theory which he thinks require further explanation.

Prof. Pickering, of Harvard College, writes to *Science* that a gift from Mrs. Draper, widow of the late Prof. Henry Draper, well known as an enthusiast especially on the subject of stellar photography, enables him to commence the important undertaking of obtaining photographs of the spectra of stars in a considerable portion of the sky. The photographs are at present to be taken with a telescope with an aperture of eight inches and a focal length of forty-four inches, though experiments are being made with a view to using the large fifteen-inch equatorial of the college observatory. Each photograph will cover a region about ten degrees

square, and will be exposed about one hour, the object-glass being covered by a prism from which the image is thrown on a photographic plate behind. The first region undertaken will be from the north pole to the thirtieth degree of south declination. Copies will be distributed free to persons or institutions interested in the scientific bearings of the work.

It was recently asserted at the meeting of the British Association in Montreal, in a paper by Prof. Lodge, that a dusty atmosphere would be speedily cleared by the passage of electric sparks. A prominent lead smelter of Wales, reading a report of this meeting, determined to apply the scheme to purifying the atmosphere of his works, where the fumes of volatilized lead were continually escaping from the flues and poisoning the atmosphere. An experimental shaft was made of barrels with windows cut in them, and the electric spark was transmitted. The experiment is claimed to have been a complete success.

EDUCATION A NATIONAL CONCERN.¹

[The article, having described the mass of illiteracy, and stated the financial inability of localities, especially in the South, to provide sufficient schools, proceeds as follows:]

THESE facts become of very serious import when we consider the relation of popular education to the demands of modern free government. The necessity of general education becomes more imperative with every increase of population and every improvement in industry. It is sometimes said that education is more generally diffused now in this country than it ever was before, and that we are improving all the time in this respect. Suppose that this was granted. Popular education is more necessary now than it ever was before, and when we allow this fact due weight, it may be doubted whether we have much cause for congratulation in this respect as compared with our forefathers of the Revolution. Popular ignorance is far more dangerous to-day than it was one hundred years ago. A century ago the negro was a slave, with no political power or influence. To-day he has all the legal and political rights of the most educated Caucasian. A century ago, in many States, ignorant white men were not allowed to vote. To-day, owing to the telegraph and steam-engine, they can unite in powerful organizations reaching throughout the country. A century ago they could not have done much harm, even if they had had the ballot and had been able to combine, owing to the fact that the simple organization of society could have stood almost any shock which they could have inflicted. To-day, a blow in one part of the highly complicated organism of our modern society is felt in every other part, and a stoppage of circulation at one point causes a congestion at another. In other words, general education is necessary to-day to the existence of civil society in its present form. One hundred years ago it was not. It is, therefore, no adequate answer to the foregoing considerations to urge that our fathers got along very well with an immense amount of ignorance, and that we need not be so terribly afraid of this condition of things. We could get along with it also if we were willing to go back to the comparatively primitive type of society which prevailed one hundred years ago. But this is impossible. We are much more likely to go forward to anarchy and despotism, a tendency which is enormously strengthened by the existence of this terrible mass of illiteracy.

It is not a sufficient answer to these points to say that the existence of good government depends on virtue and public spirit and morality, and that education of itself does not make good citizens. This may be granted, and yet it must also be allowed (and this is all that is necessary for our point), that in this age of the world, if never before, a very ignorant community cannot be virtuous, and moral, and public-spirited. In other words, in a crowded society, education, if not the cause, is certainly a prime condition of morality and public spirit and virtue, a something without which the latter cannot exist.

We are in the presence then of one of the most important of our social problems. Our States and communities, either from lack of good will or from inability, are failing to solve the difficulty. Our only remaining hope is the Federal government, and we justify an appeal on the following grounds.

In the first place, education is a matter of general and not merely local interest. This appears to be true even from the narrow standpoint of the individual interest of a special class. In a country like ours, where removal from one section to another is so free and frequent, no one can tell where his interest or necessity will bring him to live or acquire property. It may very well be that a present inhabitant of New York has more at stake in the schools of a small village in Tennessee or Arkansas, to which he in the course of events may move, than in those of New York itself.

There are, however, far more important considerations than the foregoing. The schools of a community redound not only to the benefit of those immediately supporting them, but often and quite as much to the other and distant communities. The villages of New England have defrayed the cost of educating thousands and tens of thousands of the inhabitants of the great Northwest. Under our system of government, the people of one locality are entitled to remove to any locality which pleases them better. This right works in two ways to the disadvantage of those communities which keep up a high standard of education. The children who have been educated in the schools supported by such communities, made ambitious and intelligent by this very education, remove to other localities where the industrial conditions are perhaps more alluring, while the ignorant of neighboring communities which refuse to support a high standard of education pour in to take the place of the better class which is gone. That is to say, no community can be sure of reaping the legitimate fruits of its efforts in the cause of education if its sister communities are allowed to neglect the matter nearly altogether, and to get rid of the bad consequences of such action by unloading their ignorance and crime upon the former. In view of these facts it is surely

ly unfair to expect a community to bear the entire cost of education, and surely also very untrue to say that education is of merely local interest.

There is another consideration entitled to very great weight in this connection. The national Constitution makes it one of the duties of Congress to guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government. Now, one of the characteristics of such a form in the American sense of the word is that the majority of the male adult population of the community shall, with such restrictions as lie in the very nature of representative institutions, control the policy of the government. Such a government can only exist in a community in which the majority of the population are of a high degree of intelligence, and of the same political experience and ideas. It is impossible in a community where the large majority of the population is hopelessly illiterate and politically inexperienced. Such was the state of things in most Southern States down to the close of the war, twenty years ago, and such is still the state of things in such communities as South Carolina and Louisiana. When the ignorant classes in those communities, stirred by political agitators, undertook to direct the government, it excited a revolt on the part of the intelligent classes. The Federal government attempted to keep the ignoramus in power. It was a vain attempt, and rightly so. It was an attempt to do what was both politically and morally impossible and undesirable, namely, to base a government on ignorance. A similar state of things in any Northern State would have brought a similar result. If by any means the lowest classes in the State of New York were to get control of the government, there is no doubt that before long the intelligent classes would have to resort to the ultimate arbiter of all political strife, namely, force of arms, and if they should not succeed in the struggle, government would disappear, and anarchy would take its place, to give way in its turn to despotism. It is contrary to nature that the weak and ignorant classes, even though they be more numerous, should control the government, and if any society allows it, that society is doomed. These considerations, though they palliate the course to which the Southerners resorted to get control of their affairs, do not in the least degree weaken the fact that such government, whatever else it may be, however good it may be, is not a republican government in any proper sense of the term. It does not weaken the force of the fact that those communities are to-day ruled by a part of a minority; a minority which, however it may disagree on other points, is agreed on this, that the majority shall have no voice in the government whatever, except so far as it pleases the minority. No declamation on the part of Northern orators against the unfairness and inequality of Southern elections, however well founded, can help matters in the slightest degree. No use of troops or resort to martial law on the part of the national government can avail anything. The evil is too deep-seated. It is a part of the existing conditions of Southern society. The only way to help it lies in the change of these conditions, and the only way to change the conditions is to educate the people. The clause of the Constitution above referred to will remain a mere mockery, an empty form of words, until the basis for a republican form of government is secured by the education of the masses.

There is a still more serious aspect to this point than the one just mentioned. These communities, in which a mere minority absolutely control the government, are allowed the same relative weight in our national Congress and electoral college as those in which a free government exists in reality as well as in name. How long do we expect our communities to rest content with this condition of affairs? How long shall the flagrant outrage be suffered, that an intelligent man in South Carolina shall have an indefinite number of times greater influence in national affairs than a man of equal intelligence in Iowa, owing to the fact that he can and does influence the ignorant population about him—by fair means if he can, by foul if he must? We started a hundred years ago by granting to the Southern slaveholder a representation for his slaves in the national Congress, which, of course, simply increased by so much his relative influence in national politics. Twenty years ago we increased the representation of his section and still left him in absolute control as before. Is it any wonder that there is on the part of large masses of our most intelligent people a deep-rooted distrust of the section where such conditions prevail, and a great disinclination to vote with any party which would seemingly strengthen its hands? In 1876 there was evidently a fraud in the returns of the Louisiana board, but the country was convinced that the real vote cast had been attained by the use of force and intimidation. It was this fact which confused the mind of the country, and made many patriots feel that in this case at least one evil was necessary to counterbalance another. We may thank God that it was a Northern State which decided the elections of 1880 and 1884 instead of South Carolina or Louisiana; for the mood of the country was not such as quietly to acquiesce in the decision of such important matters by States in which there is only the semblance of a Republican form of government. Shall we, in view of these facts, maintain that removal of illiteracy is a matter of local interest merely, when its continuance on the one hand menaces the very existence of our Federal Union, and on the other threatens the peace and the quiet of our homes and firesides? On the contrary, we may lay it down, as a broad principle of Republican government, that education, so far from being a matter of merely local interest, is one of the most vital conditions of national peace and prosperity. In a republic, no community has the right to allow its educational conditions to fall below that point where its children are deprived of the opportunity to acquire that minimum of education which is necessary to render them able to perform their duties as citizens intelligently, and if it does so, it has no right to claim the same voice in government affairs as other communities which do their duty in this respect.

Popular education, then, is a matter of such general importance that, in case of necessity, we should be justified in calling upon the national government to assist in its maintenance, even if there were no precedent for such action, provided it were not clearly unconstitutional. As a matter of fact, however, it is only asking the national government to continue the policy which was begun even before the Constitution was adopted, and has been pursued down to the present time. The idea that education is a matter of merely local importance, and should therefore be remanded to the communities, is of comparatively recent growth. The founders of the government, the framers of the Constitution, the early Presidents and early Congresses, knew nothing of such a doctrine. There was in the act of 1787 a distinct recognition of the importance of popular education, and of the necessity of Federal action to secure the financial basis of a sound school sys-

¹From an article, "National Aid to Popular Education," by Prof. E. J. James, in the *Andover Review*, for March.

tem. The early Presidents favored the establishment of a national university. The early legislators considered it a part of the functions of the national government to secure, so far as the granting of aid would do it, the establishment of school systems in every new State. Our later Congresses, in addition to what former Congresses have done, have built up in Washington the nucleus of a grand university, and have undertaken to secure the establishment of special schools or agriculture in every State of the Union. Our forefathers granted such aid as they thought the necessity demanded, and did not let themselves be deterred by the cry that education was only of local interest, and that the national government had no power to assist in its maintenance.

FREE TRADE IN THE COLLEGES.¹

THE boast has been made that the Cobden Club of Great Britain has an active worker in every university in this country. As an illustration of their method of instruction the following extract from the actual proceedings of a recitation on political economy at Harvard University may prove of interest.

The chapter selected for the discussion of the day was that treating of Free Trade and Protection in John Stuart Mill's Political Economy. The professor opened his lecture with the remark that the matter in hand would be treated with absolute impartiality and that opinions were divided. After the professor had given an exceedingly temperate lecture, closing with a recommendation of a gradual, not an immediate, introduction of Free Trade, the subject was thrown open to discussion, and the following dialogue ensued:

Student.—"If Free Trade were introduced into the United States, sir, would it not necessitate the lowering of wages to the English standard?"

Professor.—"No! Laborers in that case would leave the unprofitable employments and enter the industries in which we have an advantage over foreign countries."

Student.—"But if such a change were to take place, would not the increased competition in those employments bring down wages towards the level of those industries in which we have no such advantage? Thus ultimately the laborers would really receive lower wages whether they exchanged their employment for the industries less directly affected by foreign competition, or remained as they were."

Professor. (with a smile).—"That reasoning certainly borders on the absurd, Mr. X. You might as well say that because a man must die at eighty, it would make no difference if he killed himself at sixty."

Class dutifully roars at professor's joke, and inquiring student subsides, snubbed.

Now this is not an imaginary conversation, but a bald reproduction of the methods adopted by even a moderate Free Trader when installed in a chair of Political Economy. As will be noted from the argument, the young man completely routed the professor, who was fairly forced to the wall on the simple argument, logical in theory and proved in fact, that under Free Trade the wage of the artisan seeks the lowest level received by artisans of the same class in all the countries admitted to free competition. Unwilling to accept defeat at the hands of a pupil, the instructor took the less manly ground of ridiculing the questions of the youthful Protectionist and under cover of the cheap laughter elicited by a schoolmaster's snub of a "smart" pupil, to escape from his unpleasant position.

The remainder of the year in the course referred to is to be occupied by the study of Professor Thompson's admirable lectures on Protection and Professor Sumner's answer to them. The same impartiality will doubtless prevail, as the same gentleman is to be in charge. Of all the colleges accused of national treachery in the teaching of political economy, Harvard is notably the least violently prejudiced. But if impartiality of instruction is thus represented at Harvard, what must be the methods pursued by the more violent *doctrinaires*, Messrs. Sumner and Perry of Yale and Williams?

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- SPECIMENS OF ENGLISH PROSE STYLE, FROM MALORY TO MACAULAY. Selected and annotated, with an introductory essay, by Geo. Saintsbury. 8vo. Pp. xlv. and 367. \$2.00. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.)
- THE WORKS OF THOMAS MIDDLETON. Edited by A. H. Bullen, B. A. [In Eight Volumes.] Vols. V., VI., VII., VIII. Pp. 453, 481, 416, 372. \$3.00 per volume. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.)
- REASON AND REVELATION HAND IN HAND. By Thomas Martin McWhinney, D. D. 8vo. Pp. 594. \$1.50. New York: Fords, Howard & Hulbert. (Philadelphia: Porter & Coates.)
- THE ORDEAL OF RICHARD FEVEREL. A History of Father and Son. By George Meredith. Pp. 472. \$2.00. Boston: Roberts Brothers. (Philadelphia: Porter & Coates.)
- CESAR BIROTTEAU. [By] Honoré de Balzac. Pp. 401. \$1.50. Boston: Roberts Brothers. (Philadelphia: Porter & Coates.)
- ATALANTA IN THE SOUTH. A Romance. By Maud Howe. Pp. 345. \$1.25. Boston: Roberts Brothers. (Philadelphia: Porter & Coates.)
- HINTS ON LANGUAGE IN CONNECTION WITH SIGHT-READING AND WRITING. By S. Arthur Bent, A. M. Pp. 75. \$0.50. Boston: Lee & Shepard.
- LITTLE HEARTSEASE. By Annie L. Wright. Pp. 273. \$1.00. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Bros.
- POCKET GUIDE AND HAND-BOOK FOR THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA. By Rufus C. Hartranft. Pp. 78. Paper. \$0.25. Philadelphia: R. C. Hartranft.
- LETTERS TO DEAD AUTHORS. By Andrew Lang. Pp. 254. \$1.00. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.)

¹From Boston Commercial Bulletin, March 27.

HISTORY OF THE APPOINTING POWER OF THE PRESIDENT. By Lucy M. Salmon. (Papers of the American Historical Association. Vol. I., No. 5.) Pp. 159. \$1.00. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THE FIGHT FOR MISSOURI, FROM THE ELECTION OF LINCOLN TO THE DEATH OF LYON. By Thomas L. Snead. Pp. 322. \$1.50. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.)

GOOD NEWS. A Collection of Sermons by Sam Jones and Sam Small. Pp. 189. Paper. \$0.25. New York: J. S. Ogilvie & Co.

DRIFT.

—I sent reporters to four houses in Boston, a short time ago, to ask how much money they had sold on Ireland during the month of December, and from the 1st of December to the 20th those four houses had sold over \$100,000, in sums averaging \$35. Now, in three weeks, four houses in one city sold that much, and I can assure you that there is not a city in the United States, not a town or hamlet, whence that drain is not constantly going away to Ireland. It is going from the mills, from the mines, from the farms, from the shops, from the servant girls. The only advantage from that terrible loss—a loss which must reach from \$50,000,000 to \$70,000,000 a year, which is the lowest computation you can put on it—the only value we have in return is in the devoted and affectionate nature that could spare from their earnings so much to their poor relatives in Ireland—for they sent it to save their people from eviction and starvation; not to make them happy and comfortable, but to pay the rents to the English aristocrats, for whom England has legislated. The landlords have a mortgage on the Irish in America through their affection.—From John Boyle O'Reilly's Speech at the Beacon Club Dinner.

—Beavers on Fall Creek, near Wellington, Kansas, have cut down 100 trees this winter, some of them eighteen inches in diameter, floated some of the logs nearly a mile down the stream, and built a complete dam across the creek.

—The Mahdi's grave outside Omdurman is now marked by a plain monument, erected by his successor, Sheikh Abdulla. The false Prophet is buried on the spot where he died in his tent, his sword and silver helmet lying on his tomb, where four dervishes watch and pray continuously. Now the grave is inclosed in a stone and brick tower, about fourteen and a half feet in diameter. The outside wall is white-washed and decorated with an inscription, in huge black letters, stating that the "Ambassador of God" rests beneath.

—The prairie dogs, which have a village opposite the snake-house in the "Zoo" got into a terrible fight lately. After the battle was over, two of them were found dead on the field, literally torn to pieces. These little fellows, who can be seen dodging up from their burrows in the ground and then down again as quick as a flash, are peculiarly savage at this time of year. There are fifty-five or sixty of them in the village. They divide off into factions and deliberately go to battling with each other until one side or the other has to succumb. The fight on Saturday lasted an hour, and was accompanied by the usual barking noise, intensified in sound by their anger.

—There was one notable instance, says a writer in *Notes and Queries*, in which an Irish Parliament was summoned to appear before the King in England and deliberate with his Council there, plainly the English Parliament. In 1376, the Irish Parliament having refused to grant subsidies to Edward II. for the support of his wars, the King issued writs to the Bishops and laity to elect a Parliament to meet him in England. This is of moment as an early evidence of the assembling of Convocation in Ireland similar to the English Convocation. The King's summons was obeyed, the Archbishop of Armagh and county of Dublin complying under protest and in reverence to the King, and on account of the pressing necessity of the kingdom.

—Now that the Mary Jane Morgan collection has been dispersed, the principal art galleries owned by New York women are those belonging to Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts and Mrs. A. T. Stewart. They differ, however, from the Morgan collection in the most important point—that they were purchased by the husbands, whereas Mrs. Morgan made her own collection, most of which, indeed, was purchased after her husband's death. Mrs. Stewart has kept her gallery closed ever since she became a widow, but lovers of art now hope that it will be opened. It seems a pity that Meissonier's masterpiece should be buried in this manner, and also Rosa Bonheur's "Horse Fair." The first mentioned work cost \$78,000, and the latter \$40,000, making nearly \$120,000 for two paintings, each of which could be sold at one-third advance. This is the only pair of pictures in America of such value. The gallery contains other costly gems and also some fine statuary. John Jacob Astor also owns a Meissonier, for which he paid \$6,750 at auction, and yet it is only a foot square and contains but one figure. The Stewart Meissonier, on the other hand, is four feet square, the subject being "Napoleon and his Marshals," and the horses seem to ride almost out of the canvas.—*Rochester Democrat*.

—The Board of Health of Amsterdam, N. Y., have recently investigated an outbreak of diphtheria, from which two children died; a third, who was attacked, recovering. The disease was traced to a pet kitten, with which a little girl played while the animal was sick with a swollen throat and discharge from the nose. The cat died. The child was taken sick and also died. Another girl played with a doll which had belonged to the deceased child; she was also taken sick and died. Still another contracted the disease without other means of communication than the doll. The latter was supposed to have been disinfected.

—March 16th Mr. Arthur B. Smith, a "prominent lumberman" of Pinconning, Mich., was taken sick. The symptoms were uncommonly like those of Asiatic cholera, and the local physician sent for Dr. Henry B. Baker, secretary of the state board of health, who made an investigation of the case and ordered a thorough disinfection. He learned that the patient was fond of raisins, and had been in the habit of eating them from the box. "A box in the house," Dr. Baker says, "came from Valencia, Spain, and the raisins which Smith had eaten were not coated with sugar, but were apparently fresh, probably of the crop of 1885, at which time cholera is known to

have prevailed extensively in Valencia. The box will be examined for cholera germs."

—The cable announces the passing away (March 28th), of another illustrious English scholar—the Most Rev. Richard Chenevix Trench, doctor of divinity. He was born in 1807, graduated (at Cambridge) in 1829, and ordained in 1833. Seven years later he became curate to Archdeacon (afterward Bishop) Samuel Wilberforce at Alverstoke. On Dr. Wilberforce's elevation to the see of Oxford in 1845, his former curate became his examining chaplain. In the same year and the next one he was the Hulsean lecturer at Cambridge; from 1846 to 1858 he held the chair of theology in King's college, London; in 1856 he succeeded Dr. Buckland as Dean of Westminster; and in 1864 he succeeded the famous Dr. Whately as (Protestant) archbishop of London. He leaves a score of volumes, theological, historical and poetical, but he was best known in this country, and will be longest and most gratefully remembered, as the author of the fascinating and stimulating essay on "The Study of Words," one of the most useful, fruitful little books ever written.

—The laws in force in Norway for the protection of literary and of artistic property, passed by the Storting to take effect respectively January 1, 1877, and January 1, 1878, made no adequate provisions for registration. An additional act was therefore passed June 20, 1882, establishing a registry of copyright. The law, which is the practical outcome of a suggestion made by the university librarian, Mr. A. C. Drolsum, to the academical council in 1878, provides that there shall be kept at the university library a register in which any person may cause to be entered whatever he deems of importance to the establishment and preservation of his right of copy, accorded by the laws just named, in any literary or artistic production. This law took effect January 1, 1883, and the first annual catalogue, *Norsk Bogfortegnelse* for 1883—a record of all works published in Norway during that year—was issued in December, 1884. It contains 1,297 entries, including 87 periodicals and 102 newspapers. The second catalogue, *Norsk Bogfortegnelse* for 1884, published by Albert Cammermeyer, of Christiania, is a pamphlet in fine print of 105 pages, containing 1,446 titles, which number includes 89 periodicals, 104 newspapers, 75 musical compositions, 33 illustrated works and engravings, 16 maps, and 132 annuals, leaving 997 titles of new books and pamphlets. The editor has marked the type in which each article was printed, thus enabling us to form some opinion as to the present status of the movement for substituting the Latin for the German type in Norwegian typography. Of 1,200 books 650 were printed in the former and 550 in the latter type, so that considerably more than one-half were printed in the preferable type. But of the 89 periodicals only 32 are printed with Latin

characters, and of the 104 newspapers all but seven are printed with German letters.

—When will royal personages have the good sense to abolish the ridiculous custom of making meaner mortals walk backward before them? To see General Gardiner, Lord Methuen, and Sir Henry Ewart performing this difficult, absurd and even dangerous feat up the steep staircase leading from the great porch to the royal retiring rooms at the Albert Hall on Friday would have been a severe trial for the gravity of the lookers-on if the spectacle had not been so painful. No doubt ceremonial, as a rule, is important as serving to maintain the dignity of great offices; but any loss of prestige involved in abolishing this senseless practice might easily be made up for in other ways. The backers might be absolved, for example, on condition of their lying prone on the ground at Her Majesty's approach. The latter ceremonial might not be picturesque, but it would at least be free from the risk of sending an unfortunate old gentleman headlong down a staircase, carrying with him mayhap the highest personage in the realm and a percentage of her august party.—*London Truth*.

—The fund to purchase of the sculptor Leonard Volk, of Chicago, the Lincoln life-masks and casts of Lincoln's hands taken by him has been largely increased. An architect of New York has designed a case in which these priceless relics are to lie when they have been formally deeded to the United States. Subscribers to the fund receive a plaster or bronze replica of the life-mask.

—In North Carolina there is a mountain formation very closely resembling the Sphinx. It is called the "Pilot Knob," and is in Surry county, in the north-western part of the State, just east of the Blue Ridge; its position, prone on the Piedmont plain, like a gigantic lion; its body at right angles to the precipitous ridge, and with head reared aloft, as if in the act of rising. The head is of solid rock, several hundred feet in height. The shoulders and breast are finely proportioned, and at the distance of a few miles it looks like a thing of life and intelligence. It rises about 1,500 feet above the plain. It is seen at the distance of fifty miles, but as yet no railroad approaches it nearer than twenty miles.

—Late advices from Australia state that "England can dismiss all hope of further business in freights with South Australia this year. We feel that no further shipments of wheat can possibly be made to Europe. Our present price of wheat is on a level with London quotations, leaving nothing for freight. It appears that the ship Bankall loaded at Wallaroo for the United Kingdom, but owing to a margin at home it is to be landed at Fort Adelaide. The recall of a wheat-laden vessel bound for the United Kingdom is unprecedented."

MANUFACTURERS.

The Wharton Railroad Switch Co.,

ABRAHAM BARKER, PRESIDENT.
WM. WHARTON, JR., SUPERINTENDENT.
WHARTON BARKER, TREASURER.

MACHINISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

THE WOOTTEN LOCOMOTIVE,
INTERLOCKING AND BLOCK SIG-
NAL SYSTEMS.

EVERY VARIETY OF TRACK
SUPPLIES.

P.-O. Box 905. OFFICE, 125 S. Fourth St.,
PHILADELPHIA.

Works, Jenkintown, Montgomery Co., Pa.

French, German, Spanish, Italian.

You can, by ten weeks' study, master either of these languages sufficiently for every-day and business conversation, by Dr. RICH. S. ROSENTHAL'S celebrated MEISTERSCHAFT SYSTEM. Terms, \$5.00 for books of each language, with privilege of answers to all questions, and correction of exercises. Sample copy, Part I., 25 cents. Liberal terms to Teachers.
MEISTERSCHAFT PUBLISHING CO.,
Herald Building, Boston, Mass.

TRUST AND INSURANCE COS.

THE GIRARD

LIFE INSURANCE, ANNUITY AND TRUST
CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, 2020 Chestnut St.

INCORPORATED 1836. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

INSURES LIVES, GRANTS ANNUITIES, ACTS
AS EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, GUAR-
DIAN, TRUSTEE, COMMITTEE OR RE-
CEIVER, AND RECEIVES DE-
POSITS ON INTEREST.

President, John B. Garrett.

Vice-President and Treasurer, Henry Tatnall,

Actuary, William P. Huston.

Assistant Treasurer, William N. Ely.

DRY GOODS.

Darlington, **MERCHANTS AND**
Runk IMPORTERS.
& Co. General Dry Goods for
Ladies' Wear.

AND HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR AND GLOVES FOR
GENTLEMEN.

1126 CHESTNUT STREET 1128
PHILADELPHIA.

THE BEST VALUE.

THE LOWEST PRICE.

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE AT ACTUAL COST.

CHARTERED 1835.

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSUR-
ANCE COMPANY,

BOSTON.

SURPLUS - - - - - \$2,335,450.73

No speculative features. Annual returns of surplus. Yearly progressive cash values fixed by Massachusetts law, indorsed on every policy. Equal to an interest-bearing bond, with insurance at nominal cost. An excellent collateral. No forfeiture.

Attention is also called to the NEW FEATURE IN LIFE INSURANCE adopted by this company, of issuing Endowment Policies for precisely the same premium heretofore charged for whole Life Policies.

BENJ. F. STEVENS,

President.

JOS. M. GIBBENS,

Secretary

MARSTON & WAKELIN, - GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 133 S. Fourth Street, Philadelphia.

ADVERTISERS

can learn the exact cost
of any proposed line of
advertising in American
papers by addressing
Geo. P. Rowell & Co.,

Newspaper Advertising Bureau,
10 Spruce St., New York.
Send 10cts. for 100-Page Pamphlet.

MERCHANT TAILORS.



We wish to call especial attention to our Imported English Spring Overcoats at

\$12.00.

For months we have been trying to secure in England goods for these garments, and now offer such unprecedented value because we secured the entire product of an English Woolen Mill at a great sacrifice.

These goods cannot be classified with ordinary garments, but are made in the latest English Fashion by one of the leading tailoring firms of London, the whole purchase and make being supervised by Mr. E. O. Thompson in London.

E. O. THOMPSON,

MERCHANT TAILOR,
AND IMPORTER OF ENGLISH CLOTHING.

908 WALNUT ST.

NEW YORK STORE, 245 BROADWAY.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

**The American Fire
INSURANCE COMPANY.**

Office in Company's Building,

308 & 310 Walnut St., Phila.

CASH CAPITAL, . . . \$400,000 00
Reserve for reinsurance and
all other claims, . . . 1,070,610 92
Surplus over all liabilities, . . 447,821 13

TOTAL ASSETS, JANUARY 1ST, 1886,

\$1,918,432.05.

DIRECTORS:

T. H. MONTGOMERY, WILLIAM W. PAUL,
JOHN WELSH, P. S. HUTCHINSON,
JOHN T. LEWIS, ALEXANDER BIDDLE,
ISRAEL MORRIS, CHAS. P. PEROT,
JOS. E. GILLINGHAM.

THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, *President.*

ALBERT C. L. CRAWFORD, *Secretary.*

RICHARD MARIS, *Assistant Secretary.*

—THE—

**William Cramp & Sons
Ship and Engine
Building Co.
PHILADELPHIA.**

PERIODICALS.

"This magazine increases in value and interest with every number, and is an honor to American periodical literature."—New York Observer.

"Its articles are examples of the modern spirit and method of historical study at their best."—Springfield Union.

THE MAGAZINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY deals with every problem in American history from the most remote period to the present hour.

One of the notable features of the current April issue is Mr. N. H. EGGLESTON'S illustrated article on "The Newgate of Connecticut," the underground prison established by that State, in the old Simsbury copper mines, just prior to the Revolution. The story reads like a veritable romance, and the admirable illustrations serve to intensify the interest it awakens.

The versatile writer, WILLIAM L. KEESE, contributes to this number a tersely expressed and most appreciative tribute to the late lamented General Winfield Scott Hancock, of whom an exquisitely engraved portrait in steel forms the frontispiece to the magazine.

The discussion of the possible annexation of Canada to the United States, which is exciting great interest the world over, is treated in Mr. WATSON GRIFFIN'S able paper on "The Consolidation of Canada," as a reply to the article of Dr. Prosper Bender in the February number, "The Disintegration of Canada," and will be studied with care by all who think North America ought, one of these days, to be one nation.

The readers of this periodical who have followed Mr. A. W. CLASON in his brilliant papers on the Constitution, will be charmed with the manner in which he has drawn a pen-picture of "The Convention of North Carolina, 1788,"—a contribution to history replete with information and suggestion, appealing to all thoughtful Americans.

It is nearly a hundred years since the construction of our government was the all-absorbing topic in thirteen States; and now, in perusing Dr. PROSPER BENDER'S paper on "The Overcrowding of Cities," we can realize somewhat of the magical increase of population during that period. It is high time for our citizens to reflect upon public matters of past, present, and future concern.

To the SPECIAL STUDIES in the history of the civil war WILLIAM HOWARD MILLS, late Major U. S. A., contributes a most readable article on "Chancellorsville," in which, among many other matters of importance, he gives a picturesque description of the locality, and a valuable summary of the Union forces engaged in the campaign.

Nothing that has been written on "Shiloh" hitherto, presents such an impressive and vivid picture of the actual events of the "First Day's Battle, April 6," as the carefully prepared paper of General WILLIAM FARRAR SMITH. In accord materially with General Buell's statements, published in the *Century*, General Smith gives, what General Buell does not, a detailed account of the fighting in the early part of that memorable day, prior to Buell's arrival.

The first adequate sketch ever written from the National side, of the "Bull Pasture Mountain" battle, is presented in this number to our readers from the pen of one of the participants, GENERAL ALFRED E. LEE, and will be thoroughly appreciated.

This number of the magazine contains also a stirring poem by WILLIAM L. KEESE, delivered at the meeting of the New York Cincinnati, February 22, 1886, in response to the toast, "Our National Independence; may it exist forever."

The various department are filled with material of the first interest and importance.

Subscriptions for the Magazine may begin at any time, and all booksellers and newsdealers receive them, or remittance may be made direct to the publishers. Price, 50 cents a copy; or \$5.00 a year in advance.

The price of the bound volume is \$3.50 for each half-year, in dark green levant cloth, and \$4.50 if bound in half morocco.

Address,

MAGAZINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY.

30 Lafayette Place, New York City.

TRUST AND INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE FIDELITY

**Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit
Company of Philadelphia.**

325-331 CHESTNUT STREET.

Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL, \$2,000,000. SURPLUS, \$1,200,000.

SECURITIES AND VALUABLES of every description, including BONDS and STOCKS, PLATE, JEWELRY, DEEDS, etc., taken for SAFE KEEPING on SPECIAL GUARANTEE at the lowest rates.

Vault Doors guarded by the Yale and Hall Time Locks.

The Company also RENTS SAFES INSIDE ITS BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from \$15 to \$75, according to size. An extra size for corporations and bankers; also, desirable safes in upper vaults for \$10. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for safe-renters.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST.

INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for a moderate charge.

The Company acts as EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR and GUARDIAN, and RECEIVES AND EXECUTES TRUSTS of every description from the courts, corporations and individuals.

ALL TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS are kept separate and apart from the assets of the Company. As additional security, the Company has a special trust capital of \$1,000,000, primarily responsible for its trust obligations.

WILLS RECEIVED FOR and safely kept without charge.

STEPHEN A. CALDWELL, President.
JOHN B. GEST, Vice-President, and in charge of the Trust Department.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Treasurer and Secretary.
CHAS. A. THERTON, Assistant Treasurer.
R. L. WRIGHT, Jr., Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

STEPHEN A. CALDWELL, WILLIAM H. MERRICK,
EDWARD W. CLARK, JOHN B. GEST,
GEORGE F. TYLER, EDWARD T. STEEL,
HENRY C. GIBSON, THOMAS DRAKE,
THOMAS MCKEAN, C. A. GRISCOM,
JOHN C. BULLITT.

CAPITAL, \$1,000,000.

The Guarantee,

TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

In its New Fire-Proof Building,

Nos. 316, 318 & 320 Chestnut Street,

IS PREPARED TO RENT SAFES IN ITS FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF VAULTS, with Combination and Permutation Locks that can be opened only by the renter, at \$9, \$10, \$14, \$16 and \$20; large sizes for corporations and bankers.

ALLOW INTEREST ON DEPOSITS OF MONEY, ACT AS EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, GUARDIAN, Assignee, Committee, Receiver, Agent, Attorney, etc.

EXECUTE TRUSTS of every kind under appointment of States, Courts, Corporations or Individuals—holding Trust Funds separate and apart from all other assets of the Company.

COLLECT INTEREST OR INCOME, and transact all other business authorized by its charter.

RECEIVE FOR SAFE KEEPING, UNDER GUARANTEE, VALUABLES of every description, such as Coupon, Registered and other Bonds, Certificates of Stock, Deeds, Mortgages, Coin, Plate, Jewelry, etc., etc.

RECEIPT FOR AND SAFELY KEEP WILLS without charge.

For further information, call at the office or send for a circular.

THOMAS COCHRAN, President.

EDWARD C. KNIGHT, Vice-President.

JOHN S. BROWN, Treasurer.

JOHN JAY GILROY, Secretary.

RICHARD C. WINSHIP, Trust Officer.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Cochran, W. Rotch Wister,
Edward C. Knight, Alfred Fitter,
J. Barlow Moorhead, Charles S. Hinchman,
Thomas MacKellar, J. Dickinson Sergeant,
John J. Stadiger, Aaron Fries,
Clayton French, Charles A. Sparks,
Joseph Moore, Jr.